The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,964. New Series.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	52	0
including postage	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
including postage	38	0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	16	0
including postage	21	0
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including postage	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	0	4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

	Rs.	
Ten lines and under	4	0
Repetition	2	0
First insertion, each line	0	6
Second insertion	0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	1	0

Contract terms may be learned on application at the Office, 39, [illegible] Street, Fort.

As the prepayment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, [illegible] Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

MARTIN.—At Mercara, on the 20th November, the wife of Major G. M. Martin, of a son.

WHITE.—At Trevandrum, on the 14th November, the wife of T. R. A. White, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

RIGGS.—At Bangalore, on the 23rd November, Sophia Anne the beloved wife of Mr. C. J. Riggs, (Chemist and Druggist,) aged 37 years, and 18 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about...... ...... 11th and 25th

" Kurrachee on...... .... 10th and 25th

THE STEAM-SHIP GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 850 tons, 160 H. P., BROOKS, Commander, will be despatched as above 12 hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leaves Bombay	Returns
25th Dec.	28th January.
10th Feb.	13th March.
25th March.	28th April.
10th May.	12th June.
25th June.	28th July.
10th August.	12th Sept.
25th Sept.	28th October.
10th Nov.	12th Dec.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1	15	Leave Calcutta	1	15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada	5	19
" Calicut	4	18	" Masulipatam	6	20
" Cochin	5	19	" Madras	10	24
" Tuticorin		20	" Negapatam	11	25
" Colombo or Galle	when inducement offers		" Galle or Colombo	when inducement offers	
" Galle	7	21	" Colombo	14	28
" Negapatam	10	24	" Tuticorin		29
" Madras	15	30	" Cochin	16	1
" Masulipatam	16	1	" Calicut	16	1
" Coconada	17	2	" Cannanore	17	2
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Mangalore	18	3
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

[illegible] of the [illegible] ARABIA for the [illegible] instant, in order to take forward [illegible] detachment of troops to Beypore.

The Steam Ship PENANG, 850 tons, 160 H. P., Captain PARSONAGE, will be despatched as above at noon on 15th proximo, calling also at Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Goa	"	Sunday.	Beypore	"	Sunday.
Carwar	"	Sunday.	Calicut	"	Sunday.
Coompta	"	Monday.	Tillicherry	"	Monday.
Mangalore	"	Monday.	Cannanore	"	Monday.
Cannanore	"	Tuesday.	Mangalore	"	Tuesday.
Tellicherry	"	Tuesday.	Coompta	"	Wednesday.
Calicut	"	Tuesday.	Carwar	"	Wednesday.
Beypore	"	Tuesday.	Goa	"	Wednesday.
Cochin arr.	"	Wednesday.	Bombay arr.	"	Thursday.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY, UNJUNWELL, RUTNAGHERRY, VINGORLA, AND GOA.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOA, VINGORLA, RUTNAGHERRY, UNJUNWELL, AND BOMBAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Goa ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		A.M.	P.M.	UP STEAMERS.		A.M.	P.M.
Bombay Dep.	Wednesday		6	Goa Dep.	Saturday	10	
Unjunwell	Thursday	10		Vingorla	Saturday		1
Rutnagherry	Thursday		3	Rutnagherry	Sunday	7	
Vingorla	Friday	8		Unjunwell	Sunday		2
Goa Arr.	Friday		2	Bombay Arr.	Monday	3	

N. B.—Passengers to and from Mahableshwur can be landed or taken up at Bancote by this Steamer.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO VERAWUL, POREBUNDER, DWARKA AND MANDVEE EVERY TUESDAY.

THE Company will despatch a Steamer TO AND FROM MANDVEE, calling at the intermediate ports on the following days, each week, until further notice:—

Bombay	...	Tuesday	1-0 P. M.
Verawul	...	Wednesday	3-0 P. M.
Pore Bunder	...	Wednesday	MIDNIGHT
Dwarka	...	Thursday	9-0 A. M.
Mandvee	...	Thursday	4-0 P. M.

Return to BOMBAY from MANDVEE and intermediate Ports, every week, on the days and at the hours given below:—

Mandvee	...	Friday	6-0 P. M.
Dwarka	...	Friday	10-0 P. M.
Pore Bunder	...	Saturday	6-0 A. M.
Verawul	...	Saturday	2-0 P. M.
Bombay	...	Sunday	2-0 P. M.

The first Steamer will leave Bombay for Mandavee on Tuesday, the 6th December 1864, and will return from Mandavee on Friday, the 9th December 1864.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 30th November 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 30th November 1864.

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship AGAMEMNON, 1431 Tons register, N. MAXDER, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED). PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*Positively expected to sail early next Month.*)

THE fine A 1 fast Clipper-Sailing Ship LONGWOOD, 1260 Tons, Captain PETERSON, has excellent accommodation for one or two Families or a limited number of Passengers. For Passage-Money, &c., apply to Captain PETERSON, or to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12 Medow Street, 22nd November 1864.

FOR SALE.—The splendid Iron Ship JESSIE, 792 $\frac{42}{94}$ tons register, and 866$\frac{3}{4}$ tons O.M., built under special survey in 1862 at Middlesboro' by the well known Builders, Richardson, Duck & Co., and classed A 1 at Lloyd's for 12 years, and for 20 years in the Liverpool underwriters' Book, carries 1201 tons weight and measurement, is in first class order, and, well found in Provisions and Stores, and is now discharging her Cargo of fine Goods in splendid condition, is fitted with Cunningham's patent Reefing Topsails, patent Capstan and Steering Gear, two Deck Winches and Pump Capstan. For Inventory and further particulars apply to Captain PORTER, on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.—The Steamer MAZAGON, 86 tons, and 45 Horse Power. For particulars apply to T. BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Windsor Castle*, PRYCE, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain W. BROUGHTON PRYCE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain PRYCE.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Goshawk*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Hahnemann*, Captain D. T. PHILLIPS, from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

M. & B. CURSETJEE CAMA & Co., Agents ship *Hahnemann*.

Bombay, 21st November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Merwanjee Framjee*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

COMBER SON & Co., Agents ship *Merwanjee Framjee*.

Bombay, 2nd December 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Bella Maria*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of concerned.

Captain IRVINE will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's deck.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Dividends on the Shares of the Poona Grand Stand for the year 1864 will be paid on application to the undersigned.

H. COKE, Manager, Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited).

Bombay, 2nd December 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—TO OWNERS AND COMMANDERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—The Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company (Limited), at Mazagon, being now in full working operation, Orders will be received for every description of Ship-work, Caulking, Coppering, Making Boats, Masts and Yards, &c., Smith-work and Castings of every description, on moderate terms. For any further information apply to Mr. R. DUGGAN, on the Premises, or to SORABJEE FROMMURJEE, Secretary, at No 23, Apollo Street.

BONA-FIDE MONEY DISTRIBUTION.—THE NEW GRAND AUSTRIAN PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AND THE FRANKFORT LOTTERY COMBINED.

Capital, 131,207,100 *Florins*.

Four Drawings annually, viz:—2nd of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October. The next Drawing will take place on the 1st of April, 1865,

When Prizes of £30,000, £10,000, £500, &c., down to £12 Sterling, may be gained.

The Price of One Share is Two Pounds Sterling:

Six Shares for... ... ... £10 Thirty-four for £50

Thirteen for ... ... £20 Seventy for ... £100

Remittances (Cheques, Bills on London, or Rupee Notes) and application to be made to

H. R. GOEBEL & Co., Bankers and Chief Agents, Frankfort on the Maine.

N.B.—Letters addressed to the care of Messrs. GOEBEL & Co., 48, Cornhill, London, will be daily attended to. Orders received too late will be executed for the next Quarterly Drawing.

Forms of Application to be had at this office.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction at Allepey on SATURDAY the 17th December 1864 (4th Kartiga 1040), 1000 Logs more or less of Teak Timber [illegible] 2 Candies more or less of Ivory, the [illegible] being [illegible]

2. The Timber will be put up for sale in lots of 20 Logs each without distinction as to class at an upset price of 15 Rupees per Candy, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder above the upset price.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of Sale a deposit equal to one-fourth of the amounts of their respective purchases and the remainder on removal of the Timber.

4. Payments to be made in Government Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28¼ to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the prices they may be willing to pay, which Tenders will be opened only at the time of Sale, and such parties shall in the same Tender authorize the Sirkar's Commercial Agent at Allepey to draw upon them for the amount of Deposit on their respective purchases in the event of their offers as bid being accepted. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey and be superscribed "Auction Tender for Teak Timber."

6. The lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

7. The whole of the Timber to be cleared away by the 17th March 1865, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of deposits and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Timber, and further shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Timber will be sold by the candy of one Cubic Kole, the Kole being equal to 24 Angoolams or 28¼ English Inches. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions with 15 per cent. allowance for defects.

HUGH CRAWFORD, Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 16th Nov. 1864.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE above named Railway will be opened throughout from Bombay to Ahmedabad for Passenger Traffic on and after MONDAY the 28th instant, and Trains will run as follow:—

DOWN TRAIN TO AHMEDABAD.				UP TRAIN TO BOMBAY.			
Miles.	Stations.	Time.		Miles.	Stations.	Time.	
		A.	M.			A.	M.
	Grant Road Dep	7	0		Ahmedabad Dep	7	0
5¾	Mahim "	7	20	10½	Barajree "	7	35
6¾	Bandora "	7	28	17½	Mehmoodabad "	8	3
29¾	Bassein Road "	8	52	28	Neriad "	8	45
54	Palghur "	10	7	40½	Anund "	9	24
61	Bysur "	10	33	49½	Wassud "	9	56
74½	Dhanoo Road "	11	23	61½	Baroda "	10	46
		P.	M.	73½	Etola "	11	34
90¾	Sunjan "	12	15	89½	Meahgaum "	12	0
104½	DamaunRoad "	1	10			P.	M.
114½	Pardee "	1	47	99	Pallej "	12	27
120½	Bulsar "	2	20	98½	Chumargaum "	12	59
125½	Doongree "	2	44	106½	Broach "	1	28
133	Beleemora "	3	12		Nerbudda Ferry "	2	58
135½	Umulsur "	3	28	111½	Unclesur "	3	18
144½	Nowsaree "	4	5	118	Panolee "	3	40
154½	Sucheen "	4	41	127	Keem "	4	8
163½	Surat Arr	5	10	134	Sion "	4	31
				140½	Amrolee "	4	52
		A.	M.	142½	Surat Arr	5	0
	Surat Dep	7	0			A.	M.
165½	Amrolee "	7	13		Surat Dep	7	20
172	Sion "	7	34	151½	Sucheen "	7	54
179	Keem "	7	57	161½	Nowsaree "	8	35
188	Panolee "	8	25	170½	Umulsur "	9	7
194½	Unclesur "	8	47	173	Beleemora "	9	23
	Nerbudda Ferry "	9	2	180½	Doongree "	9	50
199¾	Broach "	10	42	185½	Bulsar "	10	20
207½	Chumargaum "	11	11	191½	Pardee "	10	48
216	Pallej "	11	38	201	Damaun Road "	11	30
		P.	M.			P.	M.
225½	Meahgaum "	12	5	215½	Sunjan "	12	20
232½	Etola "	12	36	231½	Dhanoo Road "	1	17
244½	Baroda "	1	24	245	Bysur "	2	2
256½	Wassud "	2	9	252	Palghur "	2	28
265½	Anund "	2	41	276½	Bassein Road "	3	43
278	Neriad "	3	25	299½	Bandora "	5	7
288½	Mehmoodabad "	4	2	300½	Mahim "	5	13
295½	Barajree "	4	30				
306	Ahmedabad Arr	5	0	306	Grant Road Arr	5	30

N. B.—It will be observed that the Trains leaving Bombay and Ahmedabad will only run on that day as far as Surat. Passengers whose journey takes them beyond Surat will be able to proceed on the following morning as shown in the Time Table. Ordinary Tickets issued at either side of Surat, for Stations beyond it will be available for use until the evening of the day following that of issue. There is a Refreshment room and a good Traveller's Bungalow at Surat.

NERBUDDA FERRY.

BOATS.—Passengers will be conveyed across the Nerbudda at the following rates:—

1st Class	Six	annas	each	(0 6 0)
2nd Class	Three	annas	each	(0 3 0)
3rd Class	One	anna	each	(0 1 0)

PALKEES OR SHIGRAMS.—These will be provided at each side of the Ferry for the use of passengers travelling with First and Second Class tickets at an extra charge of 2 Rupees per passenger.

NOTE.—Parties desirous of availing themselves of the above means of conveyance will have to provide themselves at the Stations where they take their passage with "Ferry Boat" "and Palkee or Shigram Tickets" as no cash payments will be received at either side of the river.

HORSES will be conveyed across the river at an additional charge of two Rupees per Horse.

CARRIAGES.—Each four-wheeled vehicle will be conveyed at an additional charge of 3 Rupees, each two-wheeled vehicle at two Rupees, and each Palanquin at one Rupee.

DOGS will be conveyed at a charge of four annas each.

LUGGAGE.— Do. do. of 4 annas per Maund.

PARCELS.—Under 5 Seers, Rs. 0 2 0; above 5 and under 14 Seers, Rs. 0 4 0; above 14 and under 27 Seers, Rs. 0 6 0; above 27 Seers and under a Maund, Rs. 0 8 0; for parcels above a Maund, Rs. 0 6 0 per Maund.

For further particulars and Regulations see Time Tables posted at all Stations.

By order, J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th November 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.

6 " " at 7 "

12 " " at 8 "

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent. R. I. REUBEN.

Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

NOTICE.—MR. ARCHIBALD WILLIAM CAMPBELL is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 21st November 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (35) thirty-five Native Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 24th Nov. 1864.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The Adjourned General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 P. M., to dispose of the following business:—

1. Railway Traffic Questions.
2. Mail Arrangements.
3. Proposal by a Member, that standard Samples of Cotton be kept at the Office of the Chamber for reference.

By order of the Committee, JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 3rd Dec. 1864.

WITH reference to an Advertisement in the newspapers of the 12th September, Mr. BEST having returned to Bombay, begs that all claims against the late Firm of Messrs. BEST and GRANT, may be sent to his Office, within seven days from date.

Rampart Row, 1st December 1864.

The undersigned from this day will carry on business as Exchange, Freight, and Produce Brokers, under the style and title of BEST and BROWN.

WILLIAM JAMES BEST.
FORREST L. BROWN.

Rampart Row, 12th Sept. 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board, W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arreared interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,

21st October 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of One Hundred Rupees (Rs. 100) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 31st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors, DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1864.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for Calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant certificates in exchange for the same.

[illegible] Secretaries and Treasurers.

[illegible] November 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON [illegible] BANK (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby [illegible] Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared for landing, shipping and forwarding Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandize to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere.

References can be given and every information obtained from

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
AND
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,

Landing and Forwarding Contractors and Boat Brokers, Boree Bunder.

Bombay, Boree Bunder, 7th November 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the General Meeting of the Shareholders advertised to be held on TUESDAY, the 29th day of November, is post-poned until a future day, which will be duly advertised.

For the Promoters. ALLADINBHOY HABIBHOY,

Bombay, 25th November 1864.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
At Home, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Call of Rs. 50 per share, on the Second Issue of Shares, is payable at the Bank's Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, proximo. By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Secretaries' Office on TUESDAY the 6th December 1864, at 3 P. M., to consider the advisability of selling the Presses and other Machinery of the Company.

By order of the Directors, EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given to those Shareholders who have not yet paid the 2nd and 3rd Calls on their Shares in the above Company, that unless they pay in such overdue Calls at this office on or before the 7th December (proximo) their Shares will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Government of India,

By order of the Board of Directors, C. BHASKER, Manager.

29th November 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—In terms of this Bank's advertisement dated 25th November 1864, notice is hereby given, that all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls, with interest at 15 per cent. per annum, have not been paid this day, are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in accordance with Clauses XCI. and XCV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medow Street, 30th November 1864.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction and in four or five Lots at the Depot at Allepey, on the 17th December 1864 (4th Kartiga 1040) 130 Candies, more or less of Cardamoms in Husk, and 2 Candies more or less of Seeds, being the most recent crop.

2. Purchasers are required to pay on the day of purchase a deposit of 100 Queen's Rupees per Candy, and the price less deposit before the removal of the Goods, which shall take place within 40 days after date of purchase.

3. In default of such payment, the purchaser will forfeit the deposit, and be further responsible for any loss on resale of the goods while not entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

4. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the Ship or Vessel free of all expenses to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after it is weighed over to them *ashore*.

5. The Sirkar reserves the right of rejecting a disadvantageous bid. HUGH CRAWFORD, Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order, GEO. INGLE.

Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required. By Order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

WANTED by the Grand Finance Company (Limited) an experienced ACCOUNTANT: also a SHROFF. Apply to PESTONJEE DADABHOY, at Messrs. I. S. Moore & Co., Church Lane.

WANTED, a qualified person for the appointment of Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners. Salary per mensem Rupees 1,200. Applications, which should enclose copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to the 9th December 1864. By order,

J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, M. C.'s Office, 9th Nov. 1864.

WANTED.—A Parsee Gentleman with capital to join the advertiser as Partner or Broker in a Mercantile House. An interview can be arranged by a letter addressed "N.," at Messrs. THACKER AND VINING.

WANTED a competent ENGINEER for the Steamer *Bombay*. None need apply to the advertiser without good testimonials.

G. RANKIN, Engineer.

Duncan Road Iron Works, 28th November 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED a competent DRAFTSMAN. Apply to the Secretary, 10, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of £5 or Rs. 50 per Share has been made on the Shares in the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, on which £15 or Rs. 150 only has been paid or called up, and that such Call is payable on the 8th day of December next at the Commercial Bank of India, Bombay, and that if not then paid, Interest thereon will be charged at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum until payment.

The third and last Call of £5 or Rs. 50 per Share falls due on the 8th day of February 1865, but if paid in anticipation Interest will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to the due date of the Call.

By order of the Court, ROBERT ANGUS, Chief Manager.

2nd December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following will be sold by Public Auction on 15th December 1864, at the Collector's Office, Tanna:—

	Firewood candies.	Building Timber candies.	No. of Rafters Bamboos, &c.	
Sunjan	1,984 2	1,558 0	3,357 Bamboos.	Quantity more or less.
Mahim	1,660 14	3,487 7	4,412 Rafters.	
Bassein	2,354 0	400 0	...	
Nusrapoor	2,200 11	89 14	...	
Moorbaur	2,300 0	14,089 0	3,818 do. ...	
Kolwan	9,179 0	...	1,391 do. ...	

A reserved price will be fixed sufficient to cover the expenses incurred by Government with a small profit.

For particulars enquire of Mr. W. WILLIAMS, Assistant Conservator of [illegible] personally or by letter.

[illegible] STEWART ST. JOHN GORDON.

Tanna, Coll[illegible] Office, Matheran, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE [illegible] HEREBY GIVEN, that it is the intention of the undersigned to apply to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, for leave to reclaim [illegible] of the foreshore of the harbour of Bombay lying East and North-East of the Salt Pans adjoining [illegible] Bunder, Mazagon, and extending Northward [illegible] Kandlee Battery. Plans of the proposed Reclamation will be hereafter deposited with the Collector [illegible].

LYTTELTON H. BAYLEY.
RUDOLPH AHLERS.
A. CURSETJEE DADY.
CURSONDASS MADHAVADASS.
B. & H. CAMA.
CULLIANDASS MOHUNDASS.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHEENOY.

Bombay, 30th November 1864.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—CALL OF RUPEES (500) FIVE HUNDRED PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (500) Five Hundred per Share, will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 31st December 1864, and in default of the payment of the Call on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st December 1864.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to act as Agent for the Alexandria, Cairo and Suez Telegraph Company, and will receive Messages for transmission direct from Suez to all parts of Europe.

Telegrams must be legibly written on Forms provided for the purpose, and will be received up to 5 P. M. of the day prior to the despatch of Mails for Europe.

Charges for transmission, and all further particulars, can be learnt on application.

T. BLACK, Agent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th Nov. 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF Rs. 400 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

The Association is receiving Deposits for fixed periods on the following terms, viz:—

Repayable on	3	months' notice	being given	5	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	do.	do.	6	"
Do.	9	do.	do.	do.	7	"
Do.	12	do.	do.	do.	8	"

Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon. Money is lent on Government Notes, approved Personal Security, Bank, Railway, and other Stocks, Shares, Debentures, Merchandize, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares and Debentures, and conducts financial business generally.

The Association takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends thereon, for which a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

Every information will be given on application, either personally, or by letter, (in English or in any of the vernacular languages) to the Manager.

By order of the Board of Directors, WILLIAM WATSON, Manager. A. G. RYAN, Secretary.

No. 3, Hornby Row, Bombay, 26th November 1864.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

મોફુશલ પરેશ એન્ડ જીનીંગ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

मफुझील प्रेस अँड जीनींग कंपनी (लिमीटेड.)

ISSUE OF PROVISIONAL SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Articles of Association of the above Company are now lying at the Office of the undersigned for signature, and it is requested that holders of receipts in the late "Mofussil Press Company (Limited)" and "Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will deposit at the said office their allotment papers and receipts for Calls in order that Provisional Share Certificates in the amalgamated Company, as above, may be issued.

Holders of receipts who are not original Allottees in the old Companies will be required to produce a letter from the original Allottees transferring their interest; requisite forms for which can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th November 1864.

MOFUSSIL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

મોફશલ કોટન પરેશ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

मोफझील काटन परेस कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs W. NICOL & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned as Liquidators will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT McILWRAITH,
HAMILTON MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
JOHN LONGLEY,

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

કાટન જેનગીન કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

काटन गेमनीग कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 2-30 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs W. NICOL & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned, as Liquidators, will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT McILWRAITH,
HAMILTON MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
JOHN LONGLEY,

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

NOTICES.

ITALIAN OPERA.
13TH SUBSCRIPTION PERFORMANCE
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE
OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE
TO-MORROW, THE 6TH DECEMBER.
OPERA "TRAVIATA"
IN THREE PARTS.
MUSIC by VERDI.

Dress Circle	Rs.	10
Stalls	"	6
Gallery	"	5

Performance commences at a quarter to 9 P. M. Tickets to be had at the Theatre or Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

Smoking strictly prohibited.

The Opera BARBIERE DI SEVILLA is in rehearsal.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of Stores belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, which will be shipped by the Marine Storekeeper, consisting of 44 packages amounting to 19 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight, or 9 tons 8 cubic feet, 1534¼ inches by measurement.

2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Craft, provided for that purpose by the Director General of Stores for India from alongside the ship on arrival in the River Thames.

3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the articles will be taken.

4. The date on which the vessel will be ready to commence loading, and when she will leave Bombay should also be specified.

Further information if required can be obtained, and the articles viewed on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th November 1864.

THE ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Board of Directors.

Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Esq. Chairman (of Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer & Co.)
R. Ahlers, Esq. (of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
F. S. Hore, Esq. (of Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree, Esq.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq. (of Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co.)
Tribhovundass Jugjeewandass, Esq.
H. Cowley, Esq., Secretary.
Bankers.—Asiatic Banking Corporation.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st.—Of Landed Estate, first class House Property and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd.—Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

3rd.—Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c. drawing the Pay, Interest, or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first class Paper Discounted.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months........... 6 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " .... 7 " "

" 12 " .... 8 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order, HENRY COWLEY, Secretary.

Bombay, November 1864.

THE UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 12,000,000.

Board of Directors.

R. T. Price, Esq. Chairman.
Hormusjee Dhunjibhoy Gheesta, Esq.
Jaiseyram Kissouram, Esq.
Wishwanath Dhondoba, Esq.
Chintoba Bhasker, Esq., Manager.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first class House Property and Real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of Residents in Bombay, up-country or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip and Share Certificates, &c. drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon. Bank and other First Class Paper discounted at current rates.

Deposits.

Deposits received for fixed periods; present rate:

For 4 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " .... 7 " "

" 12 " .... 9 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Saturdays...................... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order, CHARLES CLIFTON, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December 1864.

FOR SALE.

A NEW BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE.—Aply to J. R. LOWE, Burrows' Lane, Girgaum Road.

Bombay, 3rd December.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—*Just landed ex "Janet Mitchell."*—50 Drums, each containing 5 gallons finest non-explosive Paraffin Oil, for the New American Lamps 8 Rs. per Drum.

1 Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, for making Gas from Oil or Oilseeds. Apply to the undersigned.

JAMES T. GOOD.

Late Menesse and Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—FRESH MILLINERY.—Just received per Overland Mail, a choice selection of Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Figured Waist Bands, Plumes, and Ostrich Feathers, Artificial Flowers and Dress Wreaths, Assorted Colored and Black Hair Nets, Prizes Medal Crinolines, Air Beds and Pillows, large size Wax Dolls, Spring Toys, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes, Walking Sticks, Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c., &c.

Inspection respectfully invited.

BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., Milliners, No. 2, Medow Street, Fort.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY.—Just received and ready for inspection a large and well selected stock of London, Paris, and Geneva JEWELLERY, warranted fine gold and purchased from the best manufacturers by the Proprietor of the Establishment.

The assortment will be revived by each succeeding Mail and is comprising:—

Gold Albert and Guard Chains in great variety.
Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Earrings.
Gold Lockets, Charms, Seals, Keys, &c.
Gold Gentlemen's and Ladies' Finger Rings.
Gold Sleeves, Studs and Collar Buttons, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.—American Dried Apples, in Kegs of 68 lbs. each. Rs. 30 per keg.

Brown Bar Soap in Boxes of 16 lbs. each, at Rs. 5-8 per Box.

Davis and Kidder's Magneto-Electric Machines. Each Rs. 30.

Apply to Messrs. B. N. FRAMJEE & Co. No. 24, Apollo Street.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER FRERES

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and openfaced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

AUCTION SALE FOR RISK AND ON ACCOUNT OF VIZERUNGUM MOODELIAR, ESQ., OF POONAH.

THE undersigned has instructed Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their ROOMS, Marine Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 12th Dec. 1864:—

ONE THOUSAND GIN SAWS made specially to an order sent to England by Vizerungum Moodeliar, Esq., of Poonah, per the late Firm of Hunt, Monnett & Co.

JAMES T. GOOD, Attorney for THOMAS SHORT, Junr.

Late Menesse and Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, 23rd November 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman*.

A. F. Wallace, Esq. | J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq. | Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq. | E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months.......... 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " .... 7 " "

" 12 " .... 8 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—

For 1 month ....6 per cent.

" 2 months......................8 "

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours..............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order, JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co., No. 2, MEDOW STREET.

THE above beg to return thanks to their friends and the public for the kind patronage already bestowed on them, and solicit an early inspection to a new stock of Clocks going 12 months with once winding, received per last Overland Mail, for which H. C. & Co. are the Sole Agents in Bombay.

Also a new and choice selection of Jewellery, consisting of Gold Alberts, Guards, Lockets, Rings, Charms, Necklets, &c., and a new stock of Ladies' enamelled Gold Hunting Watches; also a few dozen Silver Hunters, from Rs. 25 upwards.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Leather goods viz., Portmanteaus, Hat Cases and Bags, of every description.

Haberdashery for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Routledge's Novels; also Cassels' Works, both useful and instructive.

French Felt Hats.
Rimmel's Perfumery, Essences, &c.
Steward's Telescopes and Opera Glasses.
Musical Boxes.
Also in stock, Prince of Wales' Mess Brandy, 1st and 2nd quality.
Brand's Crown Sherry.
Mumm's Champagne.
Finest Holland's Gin.
Salt's Beer.
Salad Oil direct from Bordeaux.
Finest Carriage and House Candles.
Stearn's Soap.
Air-tight Japanned Cases.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Just received a magnificent stock of glove and prime boxes.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE undersigned have just received a small batch of Salt's BEER, in good order and condition.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received ex-*Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW; now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhard and Söhne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Prussia, viz:—

		per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label		Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock	Do. do	" 40
Do. Moselle	Do. do	" 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)		" 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)		" 60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.

2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.

2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner	at Rs.	28	per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden	"	30	"
Moselle, Sparkling	"	26	"
Red Hermitage Burgundy	"	25	"
Claret, Good Dinner Wine	"	24	"
Do. do. St. Estèphe (Bombay bottled)	"	18	"

ALSO

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.

PAGLIANO & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes' Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs.	26	per dozen.
" " Pints	"	14	" "
Old Pale Cognac	"	20	" "
Fine very old Do.	"	36	" "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—The following Wines just received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:

Champagne, Quarts, in cases containing			1	dozen	each.
Moselle,	"	"	1	"	"
Do. Pints	"	"	2	"	"
Hockheimer, Quarts,	"	"	1	"	"
Macobrunner, "	"	"	1	"	"
Sherry (Yellow Seal,)	"	"	2	"	"
Do. (Black Seal,)	"	"	2	"	"
Brandy,	"	"	1	"	"

Also, some superior Sherries and Brandy from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, and a few Cases of Claret, St. Julien, and La Rose. W. NICOL & Co.

14th July 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Do. " Do.	40	0
Do. " a Crown	30	0
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	33	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36	0
Do. Pints	19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—To let, the premises now in the occupation of the undersigned, to whom apply.

HEYCOCK & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1864.

TO LET.—The first floor of one of the best lighted and airiest houses in Rampart Row, admirably adapted for a Bank. Apply to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

CLEARANCE SALE OF RICHLY CARVED BOOKHOLDERS,

Suitable for the Drawing Room or Library Table, for the Office, and for general use. Each Bookholder has a centre handle, and the two carved ends can be placed nearer or further to suit the exact number of Books to be held.

Reduced to from Rs. 8 each.

HERBERT and Co. have also some very beautiful Bookholders suitable as Presentation Gifts to Ladies.

CLEARANCE SALE OF ORNAMENTAL DESK-STANDS,

Variously carved and designed, and well adapted for the Table or Desk, and in different sizes suitable for supporting Albums or Gift-Books, &c. &c.

Reduced to from Rs. 7 each.

Some of the above are finished in mediæval style and others are exquisitely traced, rendering them suitable as Presentation Gifts.

CLEARANCE SALE OF BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED BEER MUGS.

HERBERT and Co. offer the engine turned electro-silvered Beer-Mug, with shield for engraving crest or initials, holding one full pint, with glass bottom and a well made article with firmly set handle. Reduced Price per dozen Rs 84. Singly Rs. 8.

CLEARANCE SALE OF BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED MUFFINEERS.

HERBERT and Co. call attention to the United Service Muffineer, which is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior Slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Green for "Pepper," of Opaque Cream White for "Salt," and of Ruby for "Cayenne." Reduced Price Rs. 12 the set of three.

CLEARANCE SALE OF

The Traveller's, the Sportsman's, and the Camp Companion. This ingenious and useful contrivance consists of a strong Morocco Double Case, containing:—

An Electro-plated Drinking Cup.
A Closing Dinner Knife.
A Cork-screw.
A Closing Fork.
A Closing Dessert Spoon, and a small Cylinder, divided into three parts, for Salt, Pepper, and Mustard. Reduced Price Rs 16.

CLEARANCE SALE OF RODGER'S BEST TABLE CUTLERY, with ivory handles, and of the best Sheffield steel.

One dozen Table Knives.
One dozen Dessert Knives.
One pair of large Meat Carvers.
One pair of game Carvers.
One long steel Sharpner.
Reduced price of the set complete Rs. 33.

CLEARANCE SALE OF CLARET JUGS.

HERBERT & Co. offer richly Cut Glass Claret Jugs, with electro-silvered Handle and fittings of the Vine-leaf pattern at the reduced price of Rs. 38 per pair.

CLEARANCE SALE OF MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

HERBERT & Co. guarantee these Pipes to be of the best Constantinople Meerschaum, the mouth-piece to be of pure amber, and the mounting to be of silver. Reduced Price in case complete Rs. 12 each.

CLEARANCE SALE OF BREAD PLATTERS AND BREAD KNIVES.

Best ROUND WOODEN BREAD PLATTERS; beautifully carved with appropriate devices and mottoes round the border; such as

"Be Deun Landamous." "Waste not, Want not."
"Staff of Life." "Give us this Day our daily bread."
"Cut and come again." "Welcome is the best Cheer."
"Be Thankful."
"Speed the Plough."

From Rupees 5 each.

HERBERT AND Co. have a great variety of BREAD PLATTERS without mottoes, but with scroll borders in various elegant devices of *corn ears, vine scrolls, wheat stalks, barley ear*, and numerous other excellently carved designs. From Rs. 5 each.

Very elegant Bread Knives, with carved ivory handles, silver ferules and broad shaped blades. Rs. 12 each.

Bread Knives with variously carved box-wood handles and shape blades. Rs. 2-8 to 6 each.

CLEARANCE SALE OF THE NEW MAP OF INDIA.

Based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India, showing the latest Territorial acquisitions of the British, the Independent and Protected States, Railways, Canals, Post Offices, Military Stations, &c., &c., and Diagrams exhibiting Distances and Bearings from the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

Size of Map, 5 feet by 4 feet; scale 35 miles to the inch.

On rollers varnished, Rs. 25.

THE GAME OF CROQUET.

HERBERT & Co. have just opened some cases of Games and Toys, among them are several boxes of materials for the popular game of Croquet. Each box is about 4 by 1 by ½ feet in size, and contains all the requisites for playing the Game, out on a lawn or field, garden, &c.

Contents of each box.

Eight (8) Mallets, long handles. Twelve (12) Hoops of rod iron. Two (2) Posts, starting and turning. Eight (8) Balls painted different colors.

And a book of the game containing all particulars. The mallets, balls, &c., are of fine Ash-wood, polished, numbered and colored all in accordance with the rules of the game of Croquet.

Cash Price, each box complete, Rs. 40.

CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

Size, inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for letter, note, and foolscap size paper, with envelopes to match; pen box and tray; date (or record) compartments, with cards of size to fit. Book rest; porcelain slate: two ink spaces; secret drawer, *and extra secret drawer*, enclosed in beautifully French polished wood, the slope formed of two folding doors with patent lock and key—from Rs. 50 each.

These Cabinets sell for five Guineas each in London; they are very strongly made, and Herbert & Co. guarantee the workmanship.

THE HARMONINO.

HERBERT & Co. call attention to this charming little instrument, with four stops, *Musette, flute, forte, and tremolo*, of 3½ octaves, well adapted for accompanying the voice, or for performance with the Piano. Price, Cash Rs 150.

ORGAN HARMONIUM.

With two rows of keys, and with a bellows-blowing apparatus, in addition to the usual *treddles* or foot-blowers.

Herbert & Co. have a first class Instrument imported expressly for use in a small church or chapel; it has two rows of keys, each five octaves compass, the upper row produces a soft and flute-like quality of tone intended for interludes and swell passages:—the lowest set of keys produces a loud organ quality of tone in every way instrument has sixteen stops, and is made of solid oakwood, the front is of rich design, ornamented with real pipes of metal in the style of a small church organ: it stands above 8 feet high, and is adapted for the climate of India.—With a view to effect a speedy sale, the above instrument is offered at the exceedingly low price of Rs. 550 for cash only.

TIFFIN BASKETS.

Of prepared wicker work, secured with a strap and provided with handles.

Contents.

Two knives.
Two Forks.
Two Finger Napkins.
Two small Tumblers.
Two Plates.
One Butter or Jam Pot.
One best Metal Case for Meal or Provisions.
One Salt holder.
One Decanter.

There is sufficient space left for two loaves. Rs. 20, complete.

The next larger size has 3 knives &c. &c. and is fixed at Rs. 25.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.

Herbert & Co. invite special attention to their immense stock of

ALBUMS,

which are now being disposed of at a reduction of 25 *per cent.*

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED, ALBUMS.

HERBERT & Co. have a few beautiful ALBUMS which are very slightly damaged on the outer cover, and which are offered at much reduced rates.

An excellent ALBUM to hold 50 portraits can be had for Rs. 8 in every essential respect as good as others; *although slightly scratched on the outer cover.*

Reduction in the price of, CARTES DE VISITES.

Plain Rs. 12 per dozen.

Colored Rs. 18. per dozen.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

	per doz.
LEOVILLE AND ST. JULIEN, quarts. and pints	at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	" 24 and 26
SAUTERNES	from " 20 to 28
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine	Rs. 35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX	" 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine	" 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	" 46
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality	" 40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints	" 25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	" 30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality	" 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martell's	" 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	" 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	" 36
OLD TOM, Booth's	" 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	" 24
STILL HOCK,—Hochheim	" 15
MARASCHINO, CURACAO, &c. (Pints)	" 20
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers'	Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A pair of sound stylish HORSES, Bays or Greys, about 14-2, broken to Harness. Apply by letter to "Media," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED.—A BAND MASTER for H. M.'s 25th Regiment Native Light Infantry. For particulars apply to the President Band Committee.

NEW GRAM from Calcutta, first quality, in Bags of 164 lbs., with a fine Gunny, at Rs. 8 per Bag. *Terms—Cash.* Apply to GOVIND JANARDHUN, at the Office of Messrs. MONTAULARD and TALLADA, No. 5, Forbes Street.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

BYCULLAH RACES, 1865.—EXTRA RACE. —The Railway Purse of Rs. ——. For Maiden Galloways. 14 hands to carry 9 stone 7 lbs. and in the proportion of 7 lbs. per inch allowed under 14 hands. Round the course. 5 G. M. entrance if made by the 15th December, 10 G. M. if made by the 15th January 1865, with 10 G. M. extra for each Horse declared to start. 2nd Horse to save his stakes.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Honorary Secretary.

3rd December 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Third Call of Rupees One Hundred per Share will be payable at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras, or Bombay, on or before the Fifteenth day of December next, after which date, Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 28th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited), will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers in Marine Street, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 P. M., for the following purpose:—

To fix the remuneration of the Directors.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd December 1864.

ALEXANDRA GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—*Capital One Crore of Rupees, in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.*

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

The names of the Promoters will be announced hereafter, meanwhile Applications for Shares will be received by Messrs. PESTONJEE AND D'ACQUENY, at their Office, 12, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

बांबे हाउस आणि ल्यांड ईनवेस्टमेंट कंपनी

(लीमीटेड.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—All Shares upon which the fourth Instalment of Rs. 300 per Share, due 2nd May 1864, making Rs. 900 per Share paid up, has not been paid by the 12th December, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 3rd December 1864.

THE undersigned are instructed by Limjee Manockjee, Esq., Executor of the last Will and Testament of Manockjee Limjee, Esq., deceased, to give notice that at an early date, of which due intimation will be given, the several villages of Mangas, Goorgaum, Paharee, Poesur, Mogarray, Woseern, and Bawdowlee, all situate in the Island of Salsette, together with the arable meadow, pasture, and wood land, hills, jungles, salt pans, and waste ground lying within the boundaries of the said villages respectively, will be offered for sale by Public Auction unless sooner disposed of. The property is freehold (subject to the payment to Government of an annual quit rent of one rupee for the whole,) and is intersected by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, there being a station at Paharee. The estate communicates with the Sea by the Woseern River which runs in the vicinity of the Woseern and Bawdowlee Hills, these being adjacent to the Railway. Further particulars may be learned of the undersigned, or of Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., and plans of the property may be inspected at the office of the former.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS (LIMITED).—*Capital Twenty-five Lacs of Rupees, in 12,500 Shares of Rs. 200 per Share.*

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Provisional Directors.

1. W. R. THOMPSON, Esq., (Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited).
2. R. TAYLOR, Esq., (Commercial Financial Association).
3. CULLIANJEE LUDDA, Esq., (Merchant, &c.)
4. SHAMJEE LUDDAH, Esq., (Merchant, &c.)
5. TULSIDASS DEWJEE, Esq., (Merchant, &c.)
6. KHUTTA LUDDA, Esq., (Merchant, &c.)

WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR NUMBER.

Bankers.—The Delhi Bank Corporation.
Standing Counsel.—A. R. SCOBLE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Solicitors.—Messrs. KELLY, HORE, AND MANSETY.
Consulting Engineer.—JAMES HASTINGS, Esq., C. E.
Secretary.—W. J. TOWELL, Esq.

Notice is hereby given, that the Allotment of Shares in the Royal Exchange Buildings (Limited) will be completed on Monday the 5th December, and all Shares on which the First Call has not been paid on or before Monday, the 12th December, will be cancelled and re-allotted. The Memorandum and Articles of Association, being complete, are now lying ready for signature, at the office of the Solicitors, Apollo Street.

W. J. TOWELL, Secretary.

TENDERS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF ABOUT 330 EMIGRANTS FROM THIS PORT TO MAURITIUS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Emigration Agent until 2 P. M. on FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, for the conveyance of Emigrants from this Port to Mauritius. The Ship to supply Provisions, Fuel, Cooking Utensils, and a Cabin Passage, with Mess for Medical Officer and Assistant: also to be furnished with Boats according to the Passenger's Act 1855. The Emigrants to be provisioned for four days before leaving the Harbour; also a fee of 48 Rupees to be paid by the Ship for stamp duty. The Vessel must wait till the above-mentioned complement of Emigrants is completed; all possible despatch will be used by the Emigration Agency. A deposit of 500 Rupees required on a Tender being accepted, which will be forfeited on non-fulfilment of contract or disregard of instructions. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. Forms of Tender to be obtained at the Emigration Office. For scale of Provisions and other information apply to the undersigned.

J. D. FREEMAN,
Emigration Agent for the Mauritius Government.

Mauritius Emigration Agency Office, Bombay, 3rd December 1864.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
Just received per Steamer *Rangoon*.

NEW Books and new Editions just received per steamer *Rangoon*:—

	Rs.	A.
Jewels gathered from Painters and Poets. 4to cloth	5	12
Travels Sketch Book. Royal 8vo. mor.	24	8
The Doctor's Wife. 3 vols. post 8vo. cloth	23	12
Eothen. Post 8vo. cloth	4	8
The Slang Dictionary. Post 8vo. cloth	4	12
Grantley Berkley's Life and Recollections. 2 Volumes	22	8
Bennett's Young Munchausen, 4to. cloth	4	12
Fifty famous Women. Post 8vo. cloth	2	12
Great Inventors. Do. do.	2	12
Ruskin's Seven Lamps of Architecture. 8vo. cloth	16	0
Squire's Companion to the Pharmacopoeia	6	8
Bohn's Classic Tales. Post 8vo. cloth	3	12
Churchill's Midwifery	9	8
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome	3	12
Heath's Practical Anatomy	8	0
Holme's Secrets. Post 8vo. cloth	3	12
Ainsworth's Constable of the Tower. 8vo. cloth	3	12
The Six Sisters of the Valley	3	12
Queen of Hearts. Post 8vo. cloth	3	12
The Queen's Mary by White Melville	4	8

Also the following Novels at Rs. 1-8.

Maurice Tiernay.	Gentleman Jack.
The Creole Bride.	The Maroon.
The Sorrows of Gentility.	Leah.
Modern Society.	Stewart of Dunkheath.
Sir Jasper Carew.	Martins of Crow Martin.
Napier's William the Conqueror.	Pearl of the Andes.
	Trappers of Arkansas.

Hickington, by Mrs. Gore.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 6 P. M. of the previous day. Registered Letters will be received until [illegible] of the previous day.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Thursday........ 6th [illegible]
Full Moon, Tuesday............. 13th [illegible]
Last Quarter, Wednesday........ 21st [illegible]
New Moon, Tuesday.............. 28th [illegible]

Days	Dates	Bombay Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun fire.
Mon.	5	Mercury sets [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tues.	6	St. Nicholas [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed.	7	Venus rises [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thur.	8	Conception of the Virgin Mary.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri.	9	Venus sets at [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat.	10	Daybreak at [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun.	11	2nd Sunday after Advent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER,
In one handsome volume, containing upwards of six hundred (600) Pages.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It gives the Eclipses for 1865; an account of the Christian and Native Fasts, Feasts, and Ceremonies; a list of Holidays allowed by Government; Tide Tables for 1 year; lists of the Members of the House of Peers, the Members of the Indian Councils in England, and the Legislative Councils in India; a list of the Public Offices; Tables of Reference; Acts passed by the Bombay Legislative Council and the Government of India; Financial Statement of 1864-65; Furlough, Absentee and Pension Rules; Fares for Public Conveyance; and information regarding Post Office, Electric Telegraphs, Railways, Steam Navigation Companies, Judicial Establishments, Banks, European and Native Merchants, Customs Department, Insurance Companies; Miscellaneous Joint Stock Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances to Military, Civil, and Uncovenanted Servants; Educational Institutions and Societies; Literary, Scientific, Missionary and Religious Societies; Benevolent Institutions, Political and Social Reform Associations; Clubs; Municipal Establishments; Free Masonry; the Bombay Press; Alphabetical List of H. M.'s Uncovenanted Civil Servants, European and Native; Governments of India, Bombay, and Madras; Rain Returns for the Bombay Presidency during 1865; Births, Marriages, and Deaths; Shipping Arrivals and Departures. The List of Inhabitants in the Presidency has been revised with great care; and the whole work will be found a reliable Book of reference for the Bombay Presidency.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calender can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

AN ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

This Calendar will contain besides the usual European and Native Calendars, a list of inhabitants besides a large amount of information including Tables of reference indispensable to all classes of the community.

N. B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*

MACLEAN and CHARMAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Nov. 20	KURRACHEE	Nov. 26
AGRA	Nov. 26	LAHORE	Nov. 26
ALLAHABAD	Nov. 28	LONDON	Nov. 3
AUSTRALIA	Oct. 26	MAURITIUS	Oct. 22
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 12	MADRAS	Nov. 29
BANGALORE	Nov. 30	MALTA	Nov. 5
CALCUTTA	Nov. 28	MEERUT	Nov. 29
CAPE	Sept. 30	OUDH	Nov. 26
CEYLON	Nov. 16	PUNJAUB	Nov. 19
COCHIN	Nov. 19	PENANG	Nov. 9
DELHI	Nov. 29	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Nov. 4	SUEZ	Nov. 12
HONGKONG	Nov. 1	SINGAPORE	Nov. 7

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864.

OUR correspondent, "A Well-Wisher," cannot understand why we should have been at the pains to reprint, in answer to his former letter, the clause of Act XXII. of 1863 which requires applicants for grants of land for public purposes to advertise their applications in the newspapers. Our reason for doing so was that the whole drift of "A Well-Wisher's" argument was to show how foolishly certain speculators act who advertize in accordance with the rules dated April 1861 and republished in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of January 28, 1864. Those rules, he urged, have been "practically cancelled" by Act XXII. of 1863, which, though it did not directly apply to grants of waste land belonging to Government, nevertheless prescribed a certain course of procedure to be adopted when lands of private individuals are to be taken for public purposes, which it was reasonable to suppose would also be observed with regard to grants of a kindred nature to these concessions. (This, we may pause to remark, is our correspondent's inference, not ours. We hold that there is a very material difference between on the one hand conferring on Government powers to prevent impracticable individuals from stopping public works by refusing to accept a fairly estimated price for their lands, and on the other hand enabling facile Secretaries to Government to bestow valuable gifts of public land on the most favoured applicant. If publicity is desirable, to secure fair play to vested interests, in the former case, it is ten times more desirable, to check foul play to the commonwealth, in the latter case.) Surely, then, it was to the point for us to prove that, so far as the necessity of advertizing is concerned—the only matter in dispute, as we conceived—the Act of 1863 and the Rules of 1861 affirm it with equal emphasis. If the Act "practically cancels" the Rules, advertizing is essential to the validity of the application. If the Act does not cancel the Rules, they must be still in force, and advertizing in this case also is essential. We fail, then, to see how our correspondent has established his position, that a man who wants a grant of land is a "fool" to advertize his want. Certainly, our correspondent may be in the right; but, to suppose him so, we must accept his own theory that the publication of Rules in the official *Gazette* may be a mockery and a farce, and that well-informed applicants never give the slightest heed to such Rules, but prefer to rely on their private influence with the Government. "A Well-Wisher" says that "bold assumptions of back-stairs influence, ar-wigged secretaries, and "bamboozled councillors are not arguments." No; but suppose they are not assumptions? If published rules are worthless, what other conclusion is possible than that the chance which any man has of getting a grant of public land is in exact proportion to his influence at Government House and in the Secretariat? The Back Bay Job is a remarkable instance of the unscrupulous way in which some Bombay officials can disregard all rules in order to serve their friends' (and their own) interest; and the studied confusion in which the various regulations respecting grants of land have been allowed to remain justifies a very unfavourable view of the intentions of Government for the future.

The only satisfactory mode of banishing the doubts and suspicions which now occupy men's minds and restoring general confidence in the good faith of Government is the adoption of a systematic policy of selling by auction all waste lands which cannot be profitably retained by the State, no bidders being allowed to compete but those who have previously complied with the strictest conditions that can be put in force for the defence of the public interests. Our correspondent "P.," who takes a line of argument not dissimilar from that of "A Well-Wisher," aims at a strictness which would be found quite impracticable. He wishes Government to draw a distinct line between "speculators" and "improvers," and to refuse to sell its land to any Company that does not give, as a guarantee that the proposed public work shall be really constructed, "a deposit in Government "Securities of the whole sum estimated as ne- "cessary to carry out the work to its ultimate "completion." When any Company is found willing to comply with this condition, we shall be prepared to consider its claims to a preference over less unselfish applications. Meanwhile, it may be sufficient to point out the fallacy involved in the supposition that there are men to be found in Bombay who are willing to undertake great works, not as speculators, but as public benefactors; and that it is possible for Government, with unerring instinct, to distinguish the sheep of praiseworthy enterprize from the goats of reckless speculation. It may be permitted us here to notice the insinuations of "A Well-Wisher," that we have a "client's" interest to advocate, and that we now encourage the speculation which formerly we piously denounced. It is quite true that we on Saturday defended Dr. Diver against the unprovoked and ungenerous attack of our correspondent, and maintained that the Doctor's money is, for the purpose of Government, as good as that of Ritchie, Steuart & Co. or Remington & Co. We shall be glad to extend the same advocacy to any other intended victim of the exclusiveness of a clique. As to pious invectives against speculation, our correspondent must be joking when he says he "liked to hear" our daily sermons. We have certainly at times offered the public some judicious counsel as to the evils of *excessive* speculation; but one doctrine we have uniformly maintained, that speculation is useful and necessary in a prosperous state of society; and, so far are we from having ever played the part of a hypocrite in this matter, that the hostility of the most powerful enemies we have in Bombay is due to our persevering and consistent efforts to ridicule the "affected horror of speculation" assumed by men who, while continually thanking God that they were better than their neighbours, were engaged in constructing the hugest gambling shop that has yet been opened in this city. There were some then loud in their applause of what we did, who now cannot conceal their indignation when we apply to their schemes the measure which they were most eager to apply to the Back Bay Job. Their complaints remind one of the pathetic remonstrance of the old lady of the *ancien regime* to the Finance Minister when she had been pestered by the visits of a Collector of Taxes: "Surely," she wrote "surely, "M. le Ministre, you would not have a lady "of my family pay taxes like the common herd "of people."

We have said that none but speculators would care to purchase waste lands in Bombay. As a rule, the capital for all great public works is of course found by the natives; the European promoters have a comparatively small share in the enterprize; and, when they leave the country, they as a rule are anxious only to sell that share to the highest bidders. Thus, for instance, it is a well-known fact that the most valuable reclamation property in Bombay has fallen almost wholly into the hands of two or three very wealthy native speculators, who might sell it to-morrow without even asking the consent of the public spirited European firm who manage the Company's affairs. No doubt, this firm might have kept a fast hold on the property, if they had chosen to invest most of their capital in it. But this the most public spirited Europeans will not do. They prefer selling out and taking their money home to buy houses and estates with in England. Well, they cannot both eat their cake and have it. They cannot carry all their money out of the country and yet maintain their ascendancy over the native capitalists who have no better employment for their money than to speculate in land in Bombay. The selfishness of European merchants in this respect is well illustrated by the fact that, after 200 years of British rule in Bombay, there is hardly a firm which does not transact its business in a rented office, hardly one which has a house belonging to it as a place of residence for the partners. We say, then, that the "public-spirited firm" pretext for upholding the monopoly of land-jobbing can no longer serve to conceal the true motives of the men who use it, or to disguise the really speculative character of their schemes. Government cannot pretend not to know who are the native speculators who give the capital and pull the strings of all these Associations; and it ought to be well aware, also, that it is mere childishness to talk of selling land to men who will resist the temptation of selling their shares when those shares go to a premium. Heavy penalties may be imposed, and we believe that in the Back Bay case it is contracted that they shall be imposed, on the original grantees, if the work undertaken by them be not carried out: but beyond this nothing can be done. Certainly, no buyer will come forward, if, before being allowed to bid, he is catechized to learn whether or not he has ever been guilty of the crime of speculating in shares.

THE BHOOTAN FIELD FORCE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BHOOTAN FRONTIER, 29TH NOV.

IN a former letter I gave it as my opinion that the Bhootan complications might have been prevented by a little management, and I believe events prove that my opinion is a just one; but as, like most correspondents, I do not expect your readers to take all I advance as gospel, I will endeavour to state the grounds on which my opinion is founded. In the first place, then it is to be noticed that the whole line of frontier to be protected from raids only extended for eighty miles, and, if the forty miles of frontier which is bordered by the Teesta be deducted, a balance of only one hundred and twenty miles existed. The raids from which our territory suffered were described as being very numerous, but I think it is safe to add that they were also very petty, for they were generally committed by bands of from eight to ten men, who were for the most part unarmed, and who limited their depredations to carrying off property and occasionally seizing peasants and their cattle; but their appears to have been nothing in them of the desperate and extensive nature of the raids on the Punjab fronier, that is to say, they did not plunder the property and burn the villages of large tracts of country at a time. This being the case, one is at a loss to understand how the Bengal Police could have allowed such petty depredations to go on with impunity, for I am not aware of a single successful "daur" having been executed on them by a Police officer: on the contrary nothing of the kind seems ever to have been attempted, and the Bhootean robbers appear to have had it all their own way. Of course the only solution of this question, and there is no good to be got by mincing matters—is that the Bengal Police were utterly inefficient, especially as guardians of the frontier. I firmly believe that one squadron of good Police Cavalry under an active officer would have long ago induced the Bhooteas to keep their own side of the border: their well known dread of cavalry and the smallness of their marauding parties would soon have frightened them into better notions of the difference betwen "meum" and "tuum." Such, I believe, was the best and simplest way to stop them; however, they were not stopped, and either because the marauding became more frequent, or the Lieutenant Governor had some spare time on hand, greater attention was called to the subject. Acknowledging the evil as existent he naturally first thought of a remedy, and, being a man who had no personal experience whatever of the management of savage border tribes, he tried persuasion, and, finding that unsuccessful, he thought of that bliss of philanthropic utopists—a mission to the erring savages. Now a mission is all very well if sent to a people who will understand and appreciate its objects, but a mission to wild savages—who, if they think of it at all, impute the sending of it to fear and weakness—is entirely out of place. The Punjab Government have not been in the habit of sending missions to Cabool and Khelat, because subdivisions of Patan Beloochi clans chose to set alight to our border: if the aggression was committed by a small party it was ten to one that they were cut to pieces ere they could reach their hills by some dashing officer of the Punjab or Sind Cavalry, and if it was more serious a force went, burnt the villages, laid waste the crops of the offending tribe, and returned to their stations, having inflicted just ten times the damage on the tribe that they had on us. Now, I do not propose that a Frontier Force like that of the Punjab should be raised on the North East, it would be too expensive, and as the Bhooteeas have none of the enterprise or restlessness of the Patans it would also be unnecessary; but I do think that an imitation of the system might have been tried with advantage on our North East Frontier. It may be said that Mr. Beadon did all he could to keep the Bhooteeas quiet before he had recourse to the mission. Such an argument is a very poor one, as what he did had not from the very first the least chance of being successful. Fancy Neville Chamberlain sending letters to the Wazeeries, asking them to be kind enough to desist from plundering along our frontier as it was found to be inconvenient to the industrious inhabitants of the plains! But, even allowing that remonstrances addressed to the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs were likely to produce a desire on their parts to chime in with our wishes, we have no more proof that the Bhootan Government instigated these raids or that they had the power to stop them, than we have to suppose that the Ameer of Cabool is the root of all the disturbances on the North West frontier. It is useless for me to repeat that I cannot understand how Mr. Beadon and his predecessors neglected to learn by the experience of the North West frontier, for the solution lies in the fact that the Bengal Government is not the Punjab Government: their ways are not our ways: the Bengalees appear to have a languid inefficient way of doing things that is peculiar to themselves, and their selection of an envoy appears to have been as unhappy as their former choice of the *modus operandi*. Mr. Eden was a man who had no special qualifications to fit him for the difficult duty of obtaining satisfaction from ignorant and unwilling savages—we all know what came of it. I for one do not like to dwell on such an episode on the history of British India; Mr. Eden's worst enemy could not have done him greater injury than did the friend who selected him for this mission. Suffice it, then, he was grossly insulted and literally kicked out of Bhootan, and things were thus brought to such a pass that the annexation of the Dooars became inevitable, for I do not see how—after the insults offered to our Envoy—Government could do less than give the poor deluded Bhooteeas some such signal exhibition of our power, and accordingly the fiat has gone forth.

The plan of operations for the occupation of these Dooars is in my opinion quite unjustifiable on any military ground, and I am induced the more readily to offer it, as I believe that the plan has not the approval of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. We have neglected to obtain any military information of the country whatever; and, as there is only a distance of some forty miles to traverse from our frontier, there can be no excuse. I believe that no country in the world offers greater facilities for making thorough military reconnaissances, and yet we have failed to procure any intelligence. Several Civilians have written to Government on the subject, but there is almost no information in their long rambling letters; and we assume, therefore, that the Bhooteeas are a cowardly and pusillanimous race, and that we may consequently neglect all military rules and precautions.

I repeat that we assume it, for we have no grounds to go on, and against this supposition we have the facts that Bhootan is a very difficult country, that the Bhoteeas are of exactly the same race as the gallant Goorkhas, and that the only time we have been engaged with the Bhootanese they are said to have offered a determined resistance. There is no surer maxim in war, and none which can be supported by more examples, than that which prohibits the use of detachments on diverging lines, and yet this is exactly what we are doing, we are sending isolated columns into an unknown and difficult country without any information, and without the ordinary precaution of providing reliable reserves at the bases. The same plan was adopted in the first Nepaul campaign, and the result was that three of these columns were unable to advance. It may be said that the Bhooteeas are not Goorkhas; perhaps not, but they are not far off it; and any one who reads of the Nepaul war will see that at its commencement our officers were just as full of contempt for the latter as we now are for the former. But if the risk involved by this plan was necessary, I hope I should be the last to say a world against it; difficulties are made to be overcome, but that is no reason why we should wantonly choose them in preference. The risk is entirely unnecessary, we are not pressed for time in any way, and by concentrating our whole Force and operating against each post in succession we could have no chance of failure. Of course it is possible that the present plan may be successful, and I suppose, if it is, every one will dilate on its excellencies; but that does not make it less against the rules of war; and if the Bhooteeas only fight with half the courage of the Goorkhas we shall find that after all it is better to stick to the science of war as practised by all *Generals* than to follow the suggestions of Bengal Civilians: by doing the first we shall assuredly not fail where *success is possible*; by adopting the second course, we may succeed by a fluke, but we may be plunged into the most serious disasters. However, allowing that we have successfully occupied the Dooars, all that [illegible] then do is what ought to have been done [illegible] the first, viz., have an efficient police along [illegible]ntier: if we do not, we shall not have mor[illegible] than we had before, in fact, very much [illegible]r if the raids were frequent before, the[illegible] now be incessant, because we shall have [illegible]om the Bhootanese their chief source [illegible]nance. Therefore it seems only fair to ask o[illegible] the question, what do we gain by our an[illegible]? We add one more, to what the native [illegible] India term our unjust spoliations? We [illegible] unhealthy tract of country which yields [illegible] rupees per annum, and which with excellent management may in the course of years yield perhaps four times that amount. But then notice the other side of the book: the expenses of the Force are already enough to swamp the revenue for five years at least, and if we double this estimate we shall arrive at the probable amount of what it will still cost—then let us consider the cost of Civil establishments of the large Police Force which has been sent, the cost of road-making and construction of Government buildings; and, finally, let us add the amount which I hear it is the intention of Government to give the Bhooteeas annually as a subsidy; and it is easy to see that fifteen years will scarcely clear the expenses of the annexation. However, I do not think that Government have been willingly unwise or unjust in this matter: they have been dragged into it by the mismanagement of successive Lieutenant Governors. Two years ago the cost of one squadron of cavalry under an efficient officer would have saved Government the thousands of rupees that are now being sucked up. "A stitch in time saves nine": it would have been more just and more wise to have made this stitch in time instead of having recourse to the expensive patching to which we are now driven. However, I am a soldier, and, as such, feel personally grateful to the aforementioned gentlemen, who by their mismanagement in former days now present me with a chance of seeing service; but, as an Englishman, I have only that admiration for them which is too forcible and expressive for the pages of a polite journal, but which I may say is not totally unallied in its application to a certain long-eared animal.

The whole Force is ready, and advances simultaneously on the 1st December.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

NEGAPATAM, 2nd December.
Steamer *Poonah* from Madras anchored.

GALLE, 2nd December, 12 A. M.
Steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Suez.

KURRACHEE, 2nd December.
Steamer *Governor Higginson* from Bombay anchored.

BIMLIPATAM, 4th December.
Steamer *Cashmere* from Calcutta anchored.

GALLE, 4th December.
Steamer *Vigilant* from Trincomalee anchored.

CALCUTTA.

2ND December.

Government Paper, Four per cent., 8¾ to 8⅞ premium.
Five per cent., 10½ to 10⅞ premium.
Five and a half per cent., 10½ to 10⅞ premium.
Exchange on London, First Class Credits, 2s. 1¼d.
Freights to London, dead weight, 10s.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 11 lbs., 40 inch, Rs. 9-12 to Rs. 10-2 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 3 lbs., good seconds, 32 inch, Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-2 per piece.
MuleTwist, No. 40, good seconds, 10 annas 3 pies per morah.
Market for piece goods little more active.
Market for twist continues dull.

CAPTAIN ARBUTHNOTT, doing duty with 3rd Cavalry at Kamptee, is appointed Brigade Major at Cannanore.

CAPTAIN HANNAGAN, who commanded the Madras Battery of Artillery at Bellary, that mutinied the other day, is under arrest, pending a Court Martial. The men burnt down the Orderly Room with all the records, and threatened to take Captain Hannagan's life if they could have caught him before he left the station.

COLONEL BEST, of the 3rd Madras Cavalry retired on a bonus of Rs. 30,000 on the 1st December. Lieutenant Colonel Radcliffe (new promotion) late of 7th Cavalry, gets the command of the corps. The Hon'ble Colonel Arbuthnot of the same corps is also about to sell out; making rapid promotion for the young Captains in the corps.

THE *Englishman*:—"The *Gazette of India* of Saturday announced the first step towards establishing a Gold Currency, and no one can accuse the Government of rashness. Nothing, in fact, can be more cautious than this first order. The Treasuries will receive Sovereigns and half Sovereigns of full weight at ten and five rupees respectively in payment of sums due to Government, and will issue them again to any one asking for them at the same rate. The notification further states, that Sovereigns will be received for Government Currency Notes to the extent of one fourth of the total amount of issues represented by coin and bullion in each circle under Act XIX. of 1861. This last notification is very important; and if our Financial Minister had only understood his business well enough to have acted under the law above quoted last year, the relief to many would have been of the very last importance. As it is, Banks will now have no hesitation in bringing Sovereigns from Australia, as they may fairly calculate on being able to place them with Government, for it is not likely the limits will be often reached. As they could probably obtain the Sovereigns back again, the loss would be small, at all events as panics are not of frequent occurrence, it is safe to calculate that on the reoccurrence of one, Sovereigns would not, as before, lie useless on the hands of the Banker and Capitalist. This will largely help to the importation of the Sovereign though we do not think it will establish the price of Gold at the rate fixed of ten rupees per Sovereign of 123·274 Grs.

THE *Bangalore Herald*, Nov. 30:—"His Excellency Sir William Denison arrived at this Station on Monday afternoon by special train from Madras at about four o'clock. A Guard of Honor was in waiting, composed of a hundred rank and file from the 66th, with the band, and a detail of Mysore Horse. The former were drawn up on the platform to receive His Excellency, the latter under the goods shed. He was received by Mr. Bowring, Mr. Saunders, and Major General the Hon'ble A. Spencer and Staff, and at once proceeded to Oosoor to be present at the opening of the Agricultural Exhibition. His Excellency we believe will return to day, take dinner for which covers are laid for twelve at the Station House at 7 o'clock, and proceed by special train at 10 o'clock to Madras."

THE same:—"We had a sudden change in the weather on Monday last. Throughout the day it was rainy and threatening, and towards evening the wind freshened, and blew something like a strong gale. Many trees have been blown down and the tents of the 18th N. I. pitched near the Station have come to grief. No casualties have, however, occurred with the exception of a few overturned bandies near the same spot. We see that a gale has also visited Madras, with somewhat rougher effect, and one ship, the *Eva*, has come on shore.

Telegraphic communication is still incomplete, and the effects of the storm are said to have been felt at Vellore."

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—"The following is a good specimen of the amenities of literature:—

"'As the *Bulletin* has indirectly accused the *Flag* of being a "blackmail sheet," and as we declare the editor of that paper to be a liar, it is just as well to ask that individual to explain the circumstances of his transportation from Scotland to Australia. He has never satisfied the public that those orphan children have been reimbursed. Perhaps these few words will be more than ordinarily suggestive to the editor of the *Bulletin* that ticket-of-leave men may not prudently become too enthusiastic moral reformers.—*Daily American Flag.*'"

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—"We publish to-day an interesting account received from a gentleman in this Presidency, of the expected Comet of 1864-5. Without subscribing to the opinions set forth by his astronomical friend, as to the probability of its collision with the earth, we may observe that the present abnormally dry season is indeed most remarkable, having extended over Australia and Europe as well as India, and also that many have noticed the moon to appear of a reddish color, as if some peculiar fog intervened. It is also evident to any one using his eyes, that 'after dark,' as Wilkie Collins says, it is *not quite* dark, but that a kind of faint luminosity prevails."

THE same:—"We regret to hear that vaccination is a complete failure in the Punjab. There is an extensive department but no results. In Umritsur the scourge small-pox is at this moment raging with a violence almost unprecedented; seventy per diem have been mentioned as the number of the dead who pass out of the gates. In Lahore the disease is almost as active."

BOMBAY.

WE understand that it is expected the Thull Ghaut Incline will be opened for public traffic about the 1[illegible] instant.

CRIMIN[illegible]NS.—Gentlemen summoned to serve [illegible]y are requested to be in attendance by [illegible]en o'clock this morning.

WE are requested to state that the Bombay Exchange Buildings Company (Limited), has taken a house in the Fort, and intends to begin business on the 1st January.

THE following persons have been appointed Deputy Inspectors under the Cotton Frauds Act:—Messrs. Roopram Mohunlall, Ahmedabad; Nanabhoy Narotum, Dhollera; and C. Anding, Gogo.

DUSTOOR JAMASJEE MUNCHERJEE will read the remaining portion of his Essay on the Parsee Religion on Wednesday next, in the Fire Temple of the late Framjee Cowasjee.

A LARGE range of building, called the "Capud Bazar," belonging to Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, has, we learn, been disposed of to a Financial Corporation for thirty-five lacs of rupees.

MORE LIBERALITY.—We learn that Mr. Premchund Roychund has contributed the sum of Rs. 5,00,000 to the fund which has recently been raised by the Bania community with the noble object of assisting the helpless orphans and widows of their caste.

MR. A. CRAWFORD, who has recently been appointed as Registrar General, under Act XVI. of 1864, is engaged at present in selecting competent persons to fill up the situations of District Deputy Registraships under him.

WE hear that Mr. Edward Parker, formerly of the Public Works Department and the Scinde Railway, was selected out of a large number of applicants by the Directors of the Bombay Building and Contract Company as District Engineer on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

IT is stated that Mr. Hormusjee Ruttonjee Shroff, B. A., and Mr. Hormusjee Wadia, Under-Graduate, will leave for England at the end of the month. The former goes to join the firm of Messrs. Dadabhoy Naorojee, and the latter with the object of qualifying himself for the Bar.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The management of the Italian Opera having been often requested to repeat the performance of *Il Trovatore*, which met with so marked a success on its first production, have resolved to repeat it again on Saturday next; when we shall again have the pleasure of hearing Miss Jackson who made so favorable an impression on her first appearance.

WE are informed that a Financial Company to be called the "Alexandra General Credit and Finance Corporation (Limited)," is about to be formed, under the auspices of several influential European and native gentlemen, for general financial purposes, and particularly for carrying on extensive operations in exchange and specie with England and France.

The Capital of the Company is to be one crore, consisting of 20,000 shares of Rs. 500 each. Applications are being received by Messrs. Pestonjee and D'Acqueny, at their Office, 12, Apollo Street.

AN Indore correspondent of a vernacular contemporary writes that, on the 16th ultimo some five or six Dacoits, belonging to the Thuggee Department, cut off the nose of their Jemadar on account of some private grudge. When this was brought to the notice of the Bazaar Master, they were brought to trial and found guilty. At the time of receiving the stripes on their bare backs they said that, had they known that they would receive such light punishment, they would have killed the Jemadar at once.

WE were glad to see a full house on Saturday night at the Grant Road Theatre, when the Opera of *Traviata* was produced for the first time, the performance being for the benefit of Herr Kremser. La Pucrari, though seemingly rather timid in the 1st Act, rendered the part of *Violetta*, more especially in the last dying scene, most effective; but unfortunately the tenor, Signor Giusti, was suffering from illness, and the Opera, otherwise admirably put on the stage, was heard at a disadvantage which we hope will be removed before the next performance.

THE Grand Jury on Saturday ignored the bill against No. 1, William Carroll, for non-attendance in obedience to an order from a public servant. True bills were found against No. 2, Hoossein Moolla Wulladee, for housebreaking; 3, Sumtoo Sewa, and Jumalbae (woman), for cheating; 5, Jewraz Premjee and Mahdoo Dhara, for theft; 6, Mahomed Shamjee and two others, for theft &c.; 9, Appal Leoo, for theft; 10, Amberjee Khoosmall, for theft; 12, Syed Lall Boorumsall, for voluntarily causing hurt; 13, Bunsee Shreecristna, for theft; and 17, Ahsam Ahsoon and two others, for housebreaking.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held, by Mr. H. S. Carter, Deputy Coroner, on Saturday last, at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, touching the death of one Balloo Atmajee, a labourer employed in pulling down the Ramparts in the Fort. It appears from the evidence that on the afternoon of Friday last, about 3 o'clock, the deceased and other labourers were engaged in hurling down stones on to the ground by means of levers; while so engaged the deceased missed his footing, and fell down into the ditch. The other labourers went into the ditch to his assistance and drew him out. The deceased died immediately afterwards. A verdict of "accidental death" was recorded by the Coroner.

WE are informed that there is a good deal of discontent prevailing amongst the employés in the service of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, in consequence of their having applied to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. in September last for an increase of pay, and no notice having been taken of the same. They complain of being inadequately paid when the demand for the services of men connected with Reclamation work is taken into consideration, and say that more than double the amount of salaries is being paid by the Back Bay and other Companies. We are quite certain that Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., who are well known for the liberal manner in which they treat people in their service, will, if possible, comply with the reasonable request of their workmen.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Another inquest was held on the same day, at the same spot, on view of the body of an Hindoo labourer named Byroo Wittoojee. From the evidence of Mr. William Watson, Yard Inspector at the Boree Bunder Station, it appears, that on Friday last, at 3-50 P. M., the deceased was moving some waggons at the Boree Bunder Station, there were some brake waggons behind the deceased, and being moved in the same direction as deceased was moving his waggons. The waggons behind him overtook him, and before he could speak, came against him and squeezed him between the two buffers. The deceased immediately fell down. Mr. Watson did not see the deceased until the waggons were close upon him, and it was then too late; the deceased died in about ten minutes afterwards. The Jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

THE very serious and culpable extent to which the dangerous practice of furious and reckless driving has been brought to, seems now likely to receive a wholesome check. The Chief Justice on Saturday, in charging the Grand Jury, took occasion to make some remarks in reference to one of these cases brought before the Grand Jury. His Lordship said that it was in contemplation to introduce into this Presidency an Act (XXI. of 1864), now in force in Bengal, for the better prevention of furious riding or driving, which empowered magistrates to imprison with hard labour *any* person riding or driving along a public road in a rash and negligent manner calculated to endanger the lives of passengers. Sir Matthew also, in a most unmistakeable manner, pointed out to the police magistrates what their duty was against offenders of all classes in such cases. We have reason now to hope that a really effectual check will be put to this most dangerous of all practises.

IN continuation of Notification No. 3208, dated the 4th instant, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of September last, contrasted with that of the previous year, is published for general information:—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	1862. September.	1863. September.	1864. September.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India.	5,64,05,038	3,28,01,693	2,06,49,641
Bengal	2,60,23,961	2,24,75,212	1,76,84,203
N. W. Provinces	2,70,83,242	2,51,59,697	1,67,95,031
Punjab	1,07,60,992	1,07,99,356	1,00,29,607
Bombay	2,78,14,529	2,06,95,379	2,02,45,583
Central Provinces	50,53,178	46,43,759	42,07,213
Deccan	13,76,951	26,95,603	21,83,777
Madras	2,40,88,692	2,57,57,027	2,10,29,441
Total	17,26,64,583	14,50,27,732	11,28,24,496

THERE is a prospect of our having a Zoological garden in Bombay—the sum of more than Rs. 30,000 having already been subscribed for the purpose under the management of Dr. Bhau Daji. H. E. the Governor has promised a free site and warm patronage.—*Native Opinion.*

MR. SOUTER, the new Commissioner of Police, is apparently organizing a system of mendicancy. Upon the railway bridge just beneath his office may be counted nearly every morning thirty to forty beggars plying their calling—their calling being to disgust every sense of every passer by. We have read of such scenes in Naples and Turkey, but have never before seen them in Bombay. They are simply a disgraceful nuisance.—*Saturday Review.*

THE *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* are discussing the Educational Department. The articles of the former paper on the subject are much the more readable. Those of the *Times of India* labour under the disadvantage of being reproductions of old sermons. When preached at Kirkee and Poonah, these sermons pleased because they were so like smart newspaper articles. When printed in the leading columns of a large commercial daily, they bore because they are so like sermons.—*Id.*

NOT a week passes, or has for a long time passed, without a death recorded to have happened in Bombay from machinery blasting, or excavation. The coroner's verdict is invariably accidental death, though no one, who takes the trouble to think about it, considers it to be any thing but death caused by the wilful and culpable negligence of the rich capitalists who are making so much money out of all this blasting excavation and machinery. At present the deaths are only of poor cooly men and women. But more valuable lives have been threatened, and the justice, loudly calls for some remedy to what is [illegible] only a sin and a scandal, but also a danger.—*Id.*

THE *Times of India* has followed the example of this *Review* in advocating the foundation of a new town and port on the other side of the harbour, and in connection with the Railways from the interior. But such a project is ridiculously impossible to the resources of a firm which seems to be better known to the *Times of India* than to the share market, a recommendation to none but our contemporary. The undertaking involves nothing less than the extinction of that land monopoly on which depend the fortunes of all our reclaiming companies. But even supposing Bombay capitalists to be not hostile, but favourable and even aiding, the money required would be enormous,—the returns, however certain, at least distant. We think the work a work for the State to take in hand. The trade of the whole presidency is being virtually taxed to maintain the squeezing and starving process which is now going on at Bombay, and which, while making the fortunes of few capitalists, is shackling commerce, and grinding the poor.—*Id.*

VEHEMENT and just complaints were made by our leading merchants, at the meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Thursday last, of the strangely uncourteous conduct of Government in never even deigning to notice the unanimous recommendation of the Chamber in favour of the construction of a high level line for the G. I. P. Railway from Byculla to the proposed new passenger station at Modee Bay. The Bhamber would have preferred that there should be a common passenger terminus for both the Railways at Colaba; but Mr. John Fleming stated to the meeting on Thursday that Government will not abandon Modee Bay, and that it proposes to have a small intervening station at Carnac Bunder. There remains therefore no other way of preventing the complete interruption of the traffic of the busiest part of the native town than a high level line. Those of our readers who are not familiar with the locality may judge of the delays to business caused by the present system of level crossings by fancying what would be the effect on the riverside traffic of the port of London of a line running from London Bridge to Blackwall close to the edge of the river with no means of communication left open between the city and the shipping but level crossings at intervals of 200 yards. The absurdity of our supposition will raise a smile; but we can assure our readers it is an actual fact that a corresponding state of things to that which we have fancied the Londoners submitting to now exists in Bombay. The nature of the ground does not permit the erection of overbridges except of so steep an incline as to be quite impracticable for carts and carriages; and the difficulty can only be removed by means of a high level line. The cost of construction of such a line would, as Mr. Fleming pointed out, soon be covered by the rents of the arches which could be let as godowns. At any rate, the project is feasible, and deserves the careful consideration of Government; and the public of Bombay, as well as the Chamber, would be glad to learn what are the reasons which have induced the Governor in Council to treat the Chamber's unanimous expression of opinion in favour of the project with contempt.—*Id.*

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*3rd December.*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.—Ashabee and Fatma, women, were placed on trial, for stealing 1 copper pot, 1 dolota, 1 brass hookah, 1 sarree, and a cotton sheet and bed.

Fatma, woman, a courtezan, deposed that she lived on the first floor of a house in Bhendy Bazaar. The first prisoner lives with her, and used to cook her victuals. On the night of Thursday last she retired to bed, and did not wake till 9 o'clock next morning; on awakening and looking for Ashabee, she was not to be found; and requiring the use of some of the articles stolen, she found they were like the prisoner, *non est.* They were safe in her house the night before. On searching for the prisoner she found her in the house of prisoner No. 2, in Deccannee Street. On taxing her with the theft of her property, she flew at the prosecutrix to assault her; but eventually stated that she had pledged the pot with a Marwaree, who, upon being questioned, delivered up the same. The prosecutrix upon which called a policeman, and gave the 1st prisoner into custody; and Mr. Peeler upon his own responsibility took the 2nd in charge. On Saturday morning the 1st prisoner pointed out a Marwaree's shop in Camatepoora, who delivered the sheet; and a Dhobee at the Two Tanks gave up the sarree; all of which articles the prosecutrix identified as her property.

His Worship found the 1st prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced her to 10 days' imprisonment in the Common Jail. There not being sufficient evidence against the 2nd prisoner, she was accordingly discharged.

THEFT.—Rugoonath Purshotum, a Hindoo, was put into the dock, charged with stealing two gold wristlets, of the value of Rs. 40, the property of Cheemnjee Jugoonath.

The prosecutor, a clerk in the Accountant General's Office, said that the gold bangles were his property, and that he last saw them on his son Narayen, aged 13 years, when he, with his younger brother, were about proceeding to Juggonath Sunkersett's school. After they had left he proceeded to his office and did not return home till after 5 o'clock in the evening: and on arriving there found the prisoner in the custody of his servant, and was told by him and Narayen, that the prisoner had stolen the wristlets, upon which he gave him over in charge of a policeman, to whom prisoner confessed that he had pledged the articles of jewelry to a Marwaree, who delivered them over to the policeman.

Narayen Cheemnjee, prosecutor's son, deposed that he had the wristlets on on the morning of the theft. While proceeding to school with his brother Keshow, they were called to by the prisoner, who lives opposite the school, and asked by him if they would have something to drink, which he called sherbet; and on drinking which he became partially insensible. On getting round again, the prisoner took them to Pydonee, and there engaged a phaeton, saying he was going to take them out for a drive to Coorla. Deponent on finding his wristlets gone demanded them of the prisoner, who told him to wait a while and he should have them. They then proceeded to Coorla, and drove to a house which witness believes to be a gambling house. On arrival the prisoner entered, while witness stood in the verandah and Keshow remained in the conveyance. After an interval of 15 or 20 minutes, during which time witness heard the jingling of money inside, the prisoner came out and returned to Bombay. Witness again asked for his wristlets and was met by the reply he would have them; on this he got frightened, and told prisoner he dare not go home alone, when prisoner said he would accompany him. On reaching home witness informed their servant of the occurrence, who thereupon detained the prisoner.

The Marwaree with whom the articles were pledged said he knew the prisoner and had dealings with him. He called at his shop and showed a pair of gold bangles on which he wanted to raise Rs. 30, alleging that they belonged to a Khandaree, who asked him to do the needful as a favour. The Rs. 30 were given [illegible], the bangles left, and the transaction recorded in prisoner's name.

The prisoner in defence alleged, that he was induced by the prosecutor's son Narayen to get some money on the bangles, which he took off his wrists and gave to him, saying that he wished to go and gamble with it. That he administered nothing to Narayen in the shape of drink but a bottle of lemonade, which he purchased at a Parsee's shop, which, strange to say, could not be found, shop and owner having disappeared.

His Worship, fully relying on the evidence of the witnesses, which was most straightforward and satisfactory, addressed the prisoner, warning him of the danger he incurred, in case an accident should have happened, in administering the drugged drink to the lad, and sentenced him to [illegible] months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the Common Jail.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.
FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.
First Day, Saturday, 3rd December.
(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, KT.)

His Lordship having taken his seat at 11 [illegible] the following gentlemen were sworn on the

GRAND JURY.

ANDREW GRANT, ESQ., *Foreman.*

R. S. Sinclair; J. L. Brodie; J. H. [illegible]; E. A. Flinders; A. C. Brice; C. E. Mitchell; [illegible] Hannay; H. A. Mangles; F. F. Lidderdale; A. J. Hunter; W. C. Currie; R. Macneil; E. Fennel; N. Fernandez; Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee; Dossabhoy Merwanjee; Dhunjee Cursetjee; Munneeah Pandoorung; Luckmidass Khemjibhoyjee; Babbajee Cassinath; Venayek Juggonath Sunkersett, and Meerza Ali Jan, Esqs.

His Lordship in addressing the Grand Jury said he was happy to say that the Calendar did not present a serious aspect either in number or character, and only two cases called for any observation from him, both of culpable homicide not amounting to murder: the first arises out of a collision on the G. I. P. Railway. On the 5th of November a passenger train left Bombay at 9-40 P. M. and is overtaken and run into by a goods train which started at 10-15, P. M. by the collision two persons were killed on the spot, one died shortly after, whilst others were still in hospital with injuries received at the time. The driver of the goods train is charged with the crime of culpable negligence. It appears that for the protection of each train there are three lamps, one in the rear, and two side lights; the colour of these lights are always red, which colour it appears is understood on the railways as the danger signal. At Byculla there is also a semaphore 648 yards from the station: that semaphore is for the purpose of signalling to any coming train, and when the signal is red it was their duty to stop; the semaphore is so constructed that in its ordinary state it is always at red, and to alter it requires some exertion of force; any driver coming and seeing that light has abundant time to stop or bring his train to a stand long before coming to the station. It is the duty of every engine driver to be continually on the look out for danger, on a railway many unforeseen dangers arise that it is absolutely necessary for the preservation of life and property that the utmost vigilance be exercised on the part of the driver, any one neglecting this is guilty of negligence in the performance of his duty, and for any accident arising from negligence on the part of any one, they were clearly responsible. If from the evidence the Jury were satisfied that the red lights were shown, and were capable of being seen by the accused, it would be their duty to return a true bill. There was another case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, of a similar character, it appears from the depositions to have been caused by the furious manner in which the driver of a buggy allowed his horse to proceed. If any rider or driver chooses to ride or drive furiously he is responsible for what arises, no man is at liberty to do so, or if he ventures he must be accountable. On this occasion the man was driving at a furious rate, a policeman seeing him called out and also ran after him but was unable to come up before the accident occurred, the horse being lashed from one side of the road to the other, knocked deceased down, and the wheel passed over his head and from the injuries thus received he died shortly after. Upon the testimony of the witnesses the Jury would come to the conclusion whether the accused was to blame or not. His Lordship said this case induced him to remark for the benefit of the [illegible] it was [illegible] [illegible] in force in the [illegible] Presidency for the better prevention of furious riding or driving. Hitherto persons convicted of this offence were merely subjected to a penalty, or in default imprisonment, but by the 279th Section of the new Act Magistrates were empowered to imprison with hard labour any person riding or driving along a public road in a rash and negligent manner calculated to endanger the lives of passengers. Reckless driving had become exceedingly common, and His Lordship regretted to say, it prevailed amongst a class of persons whose position called upon them for a better example to the rest of the community. He considered it highly desirable that the Act should be extended to this Presidency. He considered that a Magistrate would not be doing his duty, if any case of this description was brought before him, should he neglect the power placed in his hands of imprisonment with hard labour, irrespective of rank or station; this was the only way in which it could be stopped, he hoped they would not have that unpleasant duty to perform, but if occasion required he also hoped and trusted they would firmly do their duty. The other cases on the Calendar were of an ordinary description, theft apparently predominating: it was a matter of gratification those cases were so few taking into consideration the population of this town. The cases would [illegible] before the Jury at once, and he hoped they would give in as many bills as possible for the Court to commence with on Monday. They would also on the conclusion of their duties make the usual visit to the jails and furnish a report of the same. His Lordship, then still addressing the Jury said,—Upon his return to India he found that a Bill had been introduced into the Legislative Council to abolish Grand Juries and to substitute for their finding the charge of a Magistrate as a full warrant for placing any individual, whether European or Native, upon his trial for his life or liberty. His Lordship did not feel called upon to discuss from the Bench the contradictory opinions to which this measure has given rise, nor to express fully his own views upon the subject, for he had little doubt that before such a change shall take place the Imperial Parliament will be called upon to declare how far it is willing that British born subjects should, in the Queen's Indian dominions, be deprived of a privilege they possess as their undoubted birthright in the United Kingdom. The value of the Grand Jury as a protection to accused individuals will then have to be considered, and if it be found to admit [illegible] there can be no question that it should be abolished, both there and here, but until that decision of the Imperial Parliament be arrived at, His Lordship said, he must take the liberty of doubting, whether the [illegible] attending the occasional trial of a European for an alleged offence in the Mofussil, forms a sufficient ground for depriving the large congregated British and native populations in the Presidency towns of the benefit which the existence of a Grand Jury may confer. The inconvenience of bringing accused Europeans and witnesses to the Presidency Towns for such trials is sometimes no doubt very great, and in some cases may amount to pratical injustice, but it would appear to him that such cases can be more suitably provided for by exceptional legislation, than by substituting a bureaucratic and practically novel power for the constitutional and time-honoured functions of a Grand Jury. His Lordship had been surprised to find that ancient institution characterised as an "obstruction to the administration of Justice," and felt bound in consequence to say, that a lengthened experience of its working at the criminal side before he came to India would lead him to entertain a different opinion, and even since he had had the honor of presiding in that Court, he never had reason to find fault with the conduct of the Grand Jury but, on the contrary, had frequently found much indebted to the body for the care and valuable attention it had from time to time bestowed upon its duties falling within its legitimate province of presentment. In case this should be, His Lordship said, the last time he would have the honor of addressing a Grand Jury of the town of Bombay, he felt desirous of placing on record the judgment he had formed of the manner in which it had performed its duties, and he had no doubt that if permitted to continue the exercise of its functions, it would always merit the same favourable opinion.

The Grand Jury then retired to commence their labours, and the Court was adjourned until this day at 9-45 A.M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BACK BAY RECLAMATION COMPANY'S WORKS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I am resident on Malabar Hill, and to get to my Office in the Fort have to drive past the works of the Back Bay Reclamation Company, and the careless manner in which the arrangements have been made regarding the railway lines across the road call for the interference of the authorities.

This morning when driving, and when within a few yards of one of the crossings, a coolee suddenly jumped up, and drew a rope across the road. I pulled up my horse as hard as I could, but not before his fore feet almost touched the line of rails, and past went a team of horses, and three or four waggons filled with earth. My horse is a quiet one, but nothing in the shape of horse flesh could stand quiet with waggons being driven past in such close proximity, and the consequences might have been very serious.

Surely the Company could arrange not to have any waggons passing, say, between nine o'clock and eleven in the morning, and five to half-past six in the evening. If they do not do so, there will be a "spill" some day. If they donot do so or make some other arrangement than the present system I would suggest that one of our Financial Associations starts an Accidental Life Insurance Company. They would find lots of customers amongst people who require to go near the Reclamation Company's work.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

OUR SAILORS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Will you permit me to call attention to some "crooked rules" regarding seamen in this port of Bombay? Merchant captains, pay off their men very often with bits of yellow paper called "bills of exchange;" well, "Jack" takes these into the bazaar and gets eight annas in the rupee for them: it is true they are a great convenience to such of the men who wish to remit home to their families, but I hear that, these bills are not always put to this good service, and that but for the kindness of one of the merchants the men would often be great losers in getting them cashed. There appears to be a "hitch" too, about destitute Foreign seamen. The "Sailor's Home" only takes in men and officers who pay or are paid for; the Shipping Master pays for destitute British seamen only; and, unless from a wreck near your doors, poor destitute Foreign seamen seem badly off enough; for it is a curious arrangement, but the ship's "colours" and not the place of birth of the man constitutes him British or Foreign, so that sometimes a game of cross purposes is played out.

I cannot help thinking that the "Shipping Master," who is a Government officer, should have the power of sending destitute Foreign seamen to the "Home" in the same manner as he does "British," but if my information is correct he cannot or will not; and it sometimes happens that a poor, shoeless, hatless fellow is sent from pillar to post all over the place before he can procure a meal.

I feel certain the Chamber of Commerce would back any measure propounded by the "Shipping Master" for the benefit of the Maritime community. If you think "Jack" worth the ink and paper, I may be able to call attention to the "Sailor's Home" and "Harbour Church." VISITOR.

[illegible], Bombay Harbour, 10th November.

JURORS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—If Mr. Connelly, the bailiff of the Supreme Court, thinks he honours me by tendering me a legal notice, or order, to serve as a Juror on the Sessions, which is as arbitrary as any ukase of the Russian Czar, he is egregiously mistaken, and were it not that it is worded in a peculiarly inviting style, I should be inclined to anathematize patriotism and loyalty that at all savoured of any thing compulsory. Were it not that Her Majesty [illegible] me to lend her my services in the High Court of Judicature, and more than this a horrible dread of the persecution in the notice—something about [illegible]—I would tell Mr. Connelly "to bag his [illegible] and go to the Dickens." Why should I, to my discomfort and expense, be made to serve *bon-gre mal-gre* on the Jury? On the last occasion I thought I had discovered an avenue of escape, but found to my chagrin that Mr. Connelly was inexorable and not at all accessible to a *quid pro quo*. He did not look brilliant and say

> "Thou hast money, for I did hear it now
> Ring in the pockets most musical to mine ear."

Had he tendered me the notice anywhere else than in my office I would have put myself in a bellicose attitude and asked him to "turn to," as they say in Cockayne.

But a truce to this badinage. I would seriously recommend to the notice of Sir M. R. Sausse the question of defraying the expenses of Jurors (he can exercise his discretion as to what class of Jurors this consideration should be extended to). It cannot be denied that his expenses are great, and his inconvenience greater, who has to serve on the Jury and is working at such a place as Byculla. Poor unfortunate! I was one of Mr. Connelly's victims on the latest Sessions, and in consequence was compelled to be present at the High Court by 10 A. M., each day, and it depended on the caprice of chance or the desire of Mr. Connelly whether I were called each day at station or not. If I were not called, equally unfortunate after having paid for carriage from my place to the Fort, I would have to hire another to convey me to Byculla; this, of course, cannot be accomplished without the loss of a rupee and a quarter or a rupee and a half. I must think myself favoured by accident or the gods if I manage to get another buggy after having got rid of the one I came in, as our Jehus have got as independent as any of the ephemeral mushrooms of yesterday (can't say whether they dabble in shares also). I have had more than twice two times to walk it from the Fort to Byculla from this cause. If I happened to be called for the afternoon Jury I had the alternatives (neither pleasant) of either loitering listlessly about the Fort till the time arrived and pay [illegible] one rupee and twelve annas for a lunch and a bottle of Tennants, or pay for a drive home and back for tiffin, and then it may chance that no afternoon Jury is required and one may as well have remained at home, then there is something more for a drive back. It too frequently happens that every body is not so fortunate as myself, some may have superiors so exacting and unreasonable as to demand your presence in office after you have been sitting without tiffin, and your mental faculties strained to make a verdict out of the "glorious uncertainty of the law," from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.; some may expect you to return to office after you have been to the Fort to learn that you are to be on the afternoon Jury and permit you to drive or walk as it may chance, and however distant your office, to the Court at 2 P. M. Now, I would ask, is there no expense attached to these journeys to and fro? Is there no inconvenience and disappointment? Surely Sir M. Sausse ought to be alive and sensible to the miseries of those poor devils who in these hard times are barely able to eke out an existence! Have not they sufficient reason already to curse the Income Tax, the dearness of the times, and desire Sir C. Trevelyan a speedy journey to the unknown regions? The poorest Juror must spend full 30 rupees for his [illegible] expenses [illegible] or so he is [illegible] not over-rene[illegible]. I know some of the Jurors [illegible] the presiding Judge at the last [illegible] it were possible to recover the expenses they were obliged to incur, but they were diffident in doing so before the audience.

There is one other source of complaint: a servant of Government, or it does not matter whose servant, who has to devote his office hours unremittingly to his work (and these are not a few, for every one does not enjoy *otium cum dignitate*) in his calling and is so unfortunate as to be a Juror, has his work thrown almost irretrievably into arrears and may only bring it up by unceasing labour after office hours. Certainly there appears to be no remedy for this, but it goes far to show the great inconvenience and disadvantage some have to submit to by being empannelled on the Sessions Jury. I firmly believe this has only to be brought to the notice of Sir M. Sausse to be in some way remedied by measures that his wisdom may suggest to him. It can be no great trouble to him to represent the matter to Government, while it will be a blessing which will not be forgotten by those who are now suffering from almost indigence—to compensate them for the expenses they are made to incur when serving on the Jury.

DIOGENES.

THE "WINGS OF THE WIND."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—As it will be satisfactory to the subscribers at Bombay who have so generously contributed for the relief of the families of the deceased seamen of the late ship *Wings of the Wind*, and of those who perished in the life-boat in an attempt to rescue the crew of that vessel, to know how their contributions have been disposed of, I beg you will kindly give publicity to the annexed correspondence. With respect to the enquiry of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, as to the disposal of the shares which may remain unpaid, owing to the absence of or difficulty in, discovering those entitled to them, I would suggest, for the approval of the subscribers, that any unclaimed sums should after the lapse of a year from the date of intimation reaching the Board of Trade be proportionably distributed among the six widows with their children who have already been recipients of the Fund. Should I receive no intimation of dissent from this proposal, I shall request its adoption. Apologizing for soliciting so large a space in your columns, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN CASTOR, Master Attendant.

Cochin, 26th November.

Board of Trade, Whitehall, 6th September 1864.

John Castor, Esq.,
Master Attendant, Cochin.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th July last, inquiring whether you could now be furnished with particulars respecting the distribution of the sum of £730-14-6, subscribed at Cochin, Bombay, &c. on the occasion of the wreck of the ship *Wings of the Wind* in October 1863.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that the Board of Trade have obtained, with but five exceptions, the names and addresses of all the persons entitled to share in the subscription, and have caused their respective shares, amounting together to £677-6-10, to be paid to them. The balance of the subscription now remaining unpaid being £53-7-8.

As requested by your letter of 17th December last, the sum of £17-10 was paid to T. O'Brien, the only survivor of the crew of the life boat (in addition to £15 not included in the subscription—for which a separate bill was received) and £2 to each of five survivors, J. Christopher, E. Casseo, P. Robinson, E. Southwell, and J. Simpson, of the crew of the *Wings of the Wind*, whose whereabouts have been ascertained.

In distributing the sums of £415-7-2, allotted by you for the relief of the families of the seamen who manned the life-boat and perished in endeavouring to render assistance to the wrecked crew, and £279-17-4, for the relief of the families of the deceased seamen of the ship *Wings of the Wind*, the Board of Trade were guided by the wishes expressed in your letters, namely, that "the money should be distributed with a due regard to the number of the surviving claimants of each family, and the closeness of the ties which connected them with the deceased"; also by your opinion that "the chief officer's widow is entitled to a larger proportion, and the rest on gradation."

The following are the proportions according to which the distribution was made:—

In the case of the	To Widow.	To Parent.	To each Child.
Chief Mate	6	3	2
Second Mate	5	2½	1¼
Carpenter Sailmaker Steward Cook A. Bs. & O. S.	4	2	1

In the case of the sum allotted for the families of the deceased seamen of the life-boat £415 7s. 2d., the unit of distribution was £30 15s. 4d.; and in that of the *Wings of the Wind* £279 17s. 4d., the unit was £7 11s. 3d.

The Board of Trade accordingly paid to the relatives of the deceased seamen the sums following, viz.:—

Life Boat.

Name of deceased Seamen.	Grade.		To whom paid.	£.	s.	d.
J. J. Neily	2nd Mate	2½	Father	76	18	4
T. Foggy	A. B.	2	,,	61	10	8
H. Barnes	A. B.	2	,,	61	10	8
H. Mensa	O. S.	2	Mother	61	19	8
J. Gilbert	2nd Mate	5	Widow	153	16	9
				415	7	8

Wings of the Wind.

				£.	s.	d.
T. Watkinson	Chief Mate	6	Widow	45	7	6
J. Smith	Carpenter	7	Widow (has 3 children.)	52	18	9
T. Griffin	Steward	2	Mother	15	2	6
T. White	Sailmaker	6	Widow (has 2 children.)	45	7	6
T. Lacey	A. B.	6	Widow (has 2 children.)	45	7	6
T. Careless	Cook	4	Widow	30	6	1
				234	9	10

To the relatives of W. Courtenay (who is reported to have left a wife and family abroad) a sum of £45-7-8 has been apportioned, and endeavours have been made to trace them by advertising and otherwise, but hitherto without success. There are also to be paid a sum of £2 to each of four survivors of the *Wings of the Wind*, namely W. Lloyd and T. Stevens, respecting whom no information can be procured; and W. Townshend and J. Domingo, who have sailed for Sydney but whose return to the United Kingdom will be reported to this office.

I am to request that my Lords may be informed what course is to be pursued with respect to any of the shares which may remain unpaid, owing to the absence of, or difficulty in, discovering those entitled to them. The receipts of the persons to whom different sums have been paid (£677-6-10) are herewith enclosed, together with a copy of a letter of thanks received from Mr. Notly.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. H. FARRER.

THE LAND POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Why you should be at the pains this morning to reprint Clause IX. of Act XXII. of 1863 in your leading article of to-day for my edification and discomfiture is of course best known to yourself. I of course never meant to dispute that it was necessary to advertise all applications for powers under that Act; but what I did say was, and what if you only take the trouble to read the Act you will yourself see is the case, that waste land reclamation schemes do not fall within that Act at all. Besides, you entirely misread the scope of the Act. The advertisement there required is for the information of persons whose vested interests are threatened by a projected scheme, not for the instruction, as you seem to suppose, of every prying speculator peeping about for a job. Yielding therefore the probable rescission of the rules, your argument on this point is left without a leg to stand upon, and, you must excuse my saying so really, but you do not seem much better off with regard to your public auction argument. Bold assumptions of back stairs influence, ear-wigged secretaries, and bamboozled councillors are no doubt fair weapons enough in controversy, but they are not arguments? and you do not venture to, as you cannot, assert them to be facts. Otherwise, except perhaps by a passing slap at the leading firms of Bombay, which by the way strikes much harder at your own clients than anybody else, and by a broad negative or two, you do not attempt to meet me at all on this issue. It is very easy to raise a cry of corruption, and it is equally easy to gull shareholders into ruinous speculations, which the most casual regard to figures must prove unremunerative. You have said so yourself a thousand times; why therefore shrink from the application of your own argument? "Going in like men" is all very well; but when going in like men implies going in with other people's money, and making ducks and drakes of other people's interests, all honourable people will decline to do it. I liked to hear you when you daily croaked in the most piously dismal and refreshing manner upon the fearful retribution coming upon the reckless speculation in our island; but I am not equally edified to see you draw a weapon from the armoury of your opponents and call a "horror of speculation" affected.

A WELL-WISHER.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—We have in these days "speculations" and "improvements," and, though they are much mixed up together in actual practice, there is considerable difference between them in idea. Speculations are like the three halfpenny razors, made to sell; they are started with much parade, to the great benefit of your advertising columns, and, among a community overflowing with money which they really do not know what to do with, generally succeed in their object, which is nothing more than the immediate profit of the individuals who start them. These enterprising gentlemen reap the reward of their inventive ingenuity in a speedy sale of their whole interest in the concern, which thereupon fails into other hands, who in a similar way make it a source of rather less profit than their predecessors did, and resign it in turn to a third set, and they to a fourth, if its popularity lasts long enough. Ultimately, if the project is in its nature really practicable, it may be carried out, if not it will be gradually abandoned; but whether it be practicable or impracticable realised or relinquished, matters not one pice to the original contrivers of it, who will have long since washed their hands of the whole affair, and gone off to fresh fields and pastures new. This is the history of many most promising Speculations.

By Improvements, on the other hand, I mean to designate all those great local works—the enclosure of dry land for building, the completion of the harbour, the reclamation of pestilential foreshores, and the like, which His Excellency the Governor so forcibly pointed out as being most desirable and necessary in Bombay; but more particularly those which are of a nature to be likely to be remunerative to private persons undertaking them; for with those which hold out no hopes of private profit, and must therefore be constructed at public expense, such as drainage, &c., I have nothing at present to do. Now, it is evidently very much to be desired that as many of the former kind of projects as possible should be undertaken and carried out by private enterprise, because the revenues of the State cannot very well be expected to sustain so great a burden. Government is therefore perfectly right to give every encouragement to individuals or companies who come forward prepared to execute them at their own risk for the sake of ultimate profit realisable on the completion of the scheme. At the same time Government is not less bound, in consideration for its own dignity, and the respect due to the community which it represents, to take care not to give its sanction, when its sanction is important, to mere bubble schemes got up solely for the profit of the immediate projectors, and which, when that profit is realised, they will abandon to their fate. These improvements cannot be undertaken at all without the direct and expressed approbation of Government, conveyed in the form of a grant of the land to be operated upon to the persons who undertake the work; and I repeat that, before making such a concession, they should satisfy themselves that the grantees do really intend performing it. It is essential that they should be convinced that what is contemplated is in truth an improvement, not a mere speculation; that the public will really benefit by having the thing actually done; that it is not a mere agency of transferable shares which they create; that the projected clearing, or building, or embankment, or what not, will be not projected only but really begun, and not begun only but really finished; and that, for all this, the original projectors make themselves responsible. This of course is not the case of a purely private company like a new bank, formed by a voluntary association of individuals, with which Government has nothing on earth to do (unless it were to follow the advice of the *Guardian*, and tax all transfers of shares). Whether these are bubbles or substantial, is no care of the State. In the case I am supposing Government is directly appealed to to become a party to the scheme, and the principal party; and its share of the undertaking is to watch over the interest which the general public have in the matter. That interest is bound up in the work, whatever it is, being done, for the public, as such, have no interest in the rate at which the shares go off, and therefore Government, as such, cannot possibly have any either. I say *as such*: for its members or its secretaries may possibly have individually a great deal. But collectively the province of the ruling body is to see that security is given that what is talked about will be really done; and that the Queen's representatives are not made ridiculous, and a whole community flouted and insulted, by a great grant of land being given for a public purpose to a few individuals, who, having received it, and being thereby placed in a position not only to realise enormous fortunes for themselves but to give them also to their friends, in a few months sell their interest in the affair, and if they are English carry the money away with them to Europe, and if they are natives invest it in new speculations, but in either case become profoundly and absolutely indifferent to the success or failure of the scheme, and have no further concern whether it is ever carried out or not.

And it is the more necessary to act with caution on this point, because the actual profits raised from undertakings of this nature generally fall short of what is at first anticipated. This was experienced twenty years ago in the case of railroads in England. Almost all these lines owe their existence to an expectation which prevailed beforehand that they would pay ten per cent. They do actually pay about three, and if this fact had been foreseen it is quite certain that not a tenth part of them would have been constructed. Speculators are grown more longheaded now, and I am very much afraid that when the time comes actually to spend large sums upon large works, with no certainty of more than a very insignificant profit, they will not very easily be induced to do it. They will rather surrender their grant. The system of "calls" occasions the difficulty. It is excellent fun for the original speculators, who pay a "call" of a few thousand rupees, sell at four or five times the amount, and retire in a blaze of glory as great public benefactors; but it stands to reason that the shares must ultimately come into the hands of parties who will have to pay a great many calls—call after call—without the same facility for selling at a high profit, because the premium cannot rise for ever. This will not be nearly so entertaining; and I fear gentlemen thus situated may begin to make a closer calculation of probable profits than they ever did before, and it is not unlikely the process may end in a conviction that the scheme is a waste of money, and had better be abandoned. Thus the mud and water will relapse to Government after the expiration of three or four years, improved perhaps by a few unsightly heaps of stones or sepulchral looking mounds, and with ugly piles driven in here and there to warn posterity against rash speculation, and puzzle the pomphlets.

Next time therefore Government is called on for a grant of land, I respectfully recommend that they insist on the actual deposit in Government Securities of the whole sum estimated as necessary to carry out the work to its ultimate completion; or at least to such a degree of completion as that the public will obtain benefit by it. It will be said perhaps that on these terms nobody will undertake public works. Then I say this shows that the projectors of them do not really intend to carry out the works, but only to make an immediate profit for themselves and have nothing further to do with the scheme; that undertakings so set on foot are almost certain never to be carried out at all; and that Government will only make itself ridiculous, and its officials suspected, by aiding schemes of which the object, if attainable at all, is attainable in three days' time, and which are thenceforth to be gradually abandoned.

P.

CIVIL ENGINEERS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

Sir,—Some time back, the Civil Engineers in the Public Works Department were gratified to find that certain anomalies regarding their position in the department were commented upon by the Commissioners, Messrs. Foster and Whiffen, who were engaged to report on certain financial matters, and it would be still more gratifying to find that there was some chance of their being put on an equal footing to that of the Military members. The case stands somewhat in this way. Lieut. Binks of the Eleventh (let us say) can *draw* a little and has proved himself a good office man, and what with a little interest and *opportunity* (a great thing in India) he finds himself dubbed an Engineer, and in course of time has charge of a large Division. Binks is now well to do; every *Gazette* is closely watched, for does not he get promoted both in his capacity of Officer in the army, and also in his capacity of Engineer? Accordingly, by the time Binks is a Major, he is also probably 2nd class Executive Engineer and will be drawing about Rs. 1200 a month which is not so bad for a man of, say, 40 years of age. These remarks apply also to officers of the Military Engineers, with the exception, of course, that these latter have had a special training for their work. But now let us turn to the case of the Civil Engineer. After the usual school or college education, he is "articled" to a Civil Engineer of some standing, paying a premium of from £500 to £1000, so that his education is as costly as that of the Military Engineer. He then comes out to India at, say, 25 years of age, and receives a salary of from Rs. 100 to 200 a month.

"Steps" in the department are supposed to come every three or four years, but it is often much longer [illegible] wait; however, supposing all goes on well, the following will shew what his prospects are:—

At about 25 years of age he will receive	Rs.	200
28	,,	300
32	,,	400
35	,,	500
40	,,	600
44	,,	750
48	,,	900

We are told in the Psalms that "promotion cometh neither from the East, nor from the West, nor from the South." How it may be in the North I cannot say, but certainly in Bengal it is by no means certain; but even if all goes on well, a man must be getting towards fifty before he can hope to save much from his salary. There are, it is true, a few exceptions, three or four Civil Engineers who happened to be near Head-quarters at the time of the mutinies, or rather after the mutinies, have nothing to complain of. Well, in making these comparisons, I know I shall be met with the argument, that every one accepts employment with his eyes open, and the inevitable labourer and his penny will be pressed into the service; but I question whether the young Civil Engineer is aware, when he decides to join the department, that his whole career is to be one of humiliation (so to speak), for it is so in practice. In Indian society the Civil Engineer is a nobody. If married, he cannot afford to "entertain," and if single, he is not much sought after unless he is a first rate pig sticker the billiard player, the consequence is, that in a large station he is not much seen in society. I could point out more than one instance of this where a man of first rate "family" and "conections," is treated as "one of the uncovenanted lot."

Any amount of scientific lore goes for nothing in India, unless it be a slight knowledge of horse doctoring or photography, and the consequence of all this is that our Civil Engineer often sees more society in a jungly out-of-the-way station than in a large one. If he is in a large station he will generally be the lowest paid of any of the officials; for instance:—

The Doctor, with private practice, will make, say	Rs.	1,500
Clergyman	600 to	800
Small Cause Court Judge		1,000
District Superintendent of Police		700
Inspector of Schools		800
Executive Engineer	500 to	600

(I have omitted the Civil Service in the above, to save your type.)

Now, all of the above are probably men in the prime of life, well educated, and hard working, and yet the engineer is the worst paid and has less to look forward to than the others, perhaps, we may except the clergyman, as I think he is underpaid and his private practice is not (like the doctor's) very lucrative. One word more about the *duties* of the Executive Engineer. The work is generally very uninteresting, but very laborious; the system of checks, references, and what-not upon every step that is taken, even in the most trivial works, are very irksome: imagine a man who is fond of shooting, and suppose that every time a bird got up he was compelled to go through all the preliminary details that are drilled into recruits—"at the word one," "place the ball of the right toe against the left heel" and so on, for 10 minutes, would it not rile him to be always a little too late for his bird? And so it is with "Departmental work." There they are, long, dreary journeys to be taken at all times of the year; stupid or dishonest subordinates to work with, and finally utter isolation from all professional intercourse. It is the fashion now a days to teach Government what is its own interest, but I have said my say. My object in writing has been merely to shew what is the present standing of the Civil Engineers.

SPEP.

A GOLD CURRENCY FOR INDIA.

(From the Gazette of India, Nov. 26.)

The Governor General of India in Council, considering it expedient that the circulation of British and Australian Sovereigns in all parts of British India and its dependencies should be encouraged and facilitated, is pleased hereby to direct that, from and after the publication of this Notification, Sovereigns and Half-sovereigns, coined at any authorised Royal Mint in England or Australia of current weight,* shall, until further notice, be received, in all the Treasuries of British India and its dependencies, in payment of sums due to the Government as the equivalent of ten and five Rupees respectively; and that such Sovereigns and Half-sovereigns shall, whenever available at any Government Treasury, be paid at the same rates to any person willing to receive them in payment of claims against the Government.

The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, under the authority vested in him by Act XIX of 1861, Section 9, that Government Currency Notes shall, until further notice, be issued at the Offices and Agencies of Issue of the several Circles of Government Paper Currency in British India; in exchange for Sovereigns and Half-sovereigns, coined at any authorised Royal Mint in India or Australia, and of current weight, calculated at the rate of ten and five Rupees respectively, to an extent not exceeding one fourth of the total amount of issues represented by coin or by coin and bullion in each Circle.

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* The standard weight of the Sovereign is grains 123·274 and it ceases to be current when, from wearage or other causes, it falls in weight below grains 122·5.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Government Notification No. 3354 of the 18th instant, Government Promissory Notes and Stock Receipts of the Sicca Rupee Loans will be received at the Loan Branch of this Office for conversion, and should be recepted on the back as follows:—

Received the Principal* of this Note by transfer to the 4 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865 for Rupees
Received interest due up to
Received anticipation interest

	Rs.	As.	P.
* Principal Sicca Rs. 000	033	5	4
Fractional sum tendered in cash	66	10	8
	000	0	0

A. B.

2. Fractional sums necessary to make up even hundreds must be paid into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of Government, and the receipt of the Bank presented with the Notes when tendered for conversion.

3. Proprietors who desire payment in cash of a fractional amount sufficient to reduce the principal sum of their Government Securities to even hundreds in Government Rupees, must submit a written application to that effect when tendering their Securities for conversion.

4. The payment of fractional sums, as also of interest due on the Government Securities tendered for conversion, and anticipation interest, will be made to the Proprietors by order on the Bank of Bengal, on issue of the Loan acknowledgment to be granted in lieu of the Securities tendered.

5. Agents tendering on behalf of their Principals must furnish the assent of their Principals in writing, or produce for registry Powers of Attorney, authorising the sale or transfer of Government Securities, the property of their Principals.

6. New Notes of the Transfer Loan will be issued on surrender of the Loan acknowledgments at the Loan Office duly receipted by the holders.

7. Applications from holders resident in the Mofussil, for the conversion of Sicca Loan Notes and Stock Receipts, must be made through their duly constituted Agents in Calcutta.

8. The sub-division of Promissory Notes and Stock Receipts of the Sicca Loans will not be permitted so long as the 4 per cent. Transfer Loan continues open.

R. P. Harrison, Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Loan Office, the 19th November 1864.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(From the Gazette of India, Nov. 26.)

The following notice of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope is published for general information:—

Table Bay New Lights and False Bay Beacon
Robben Island Light.

A Lighthouse has been erected on the southernmost (and highest) hill of Robben Island, Minto Hill, at an elevation of 154 feet above the sea, a light from which will be exhibited on the 1st of January 1865.

The Lighthouse is in Latitude 33° 48' 52" S., Longitude 18° 22' 33" E.

The building is a cylindrical shaft, 60 feet high, painted in horizontal *Red and White bands*, exhibiting a *White* fixed light of the 1st order, dioptric. It is visible all round the horizon, and can be seen from a ship in clear weather 19 or 20 miles.

Changes in the Green and Mouille Point Lights.

The two fixed lights in the Green Point square tower will be abandoned on the above date, and a *White* light of the 3rd order dioptric, flashing at intervals of 10 seconds, substituted. It is 65 feet above the sea, and can be seen in clear weather from a ship 13 miles.

Mouille Light.

The old pyramidal building which carried this light will be demolished, and replaced by a cylindrical shaft 30 feet high, painted in alternate *Black and White bands*, and carrying a *Red* light of the 4th order dioptric. It stands at an elevation of 44 feet above the sea, and can be seen about 10 miles in clear weather.

Sailing Directions.

Ships bound for Table Bay from the southward should not shut in the Cape Point light with the land at Slangkop Point until the Robben Island light—which will be seen before the one on Green Point—bears N. E. ¼ E., when they may steer for it; and when the Green Point light, bears east, an E. N. E. course may be followed until the red light on Mouille Point comes open to the northward of Green Point light, bearing S. E. by S. This course will lead clear to the Vulcan Rock and the reefs that lie to the northward of it. The course may now be altered to S. E. by E. ½ E., which will carry them one mile outside Mouille Point, and within this distance no stranger should round the point at night.* When the Mouille light bears S. S. W., a S. by E. course for the anchorage may be shaped, anchoring as soon as the Green Point light is shut in with the hillocks near Mouille Point, or with Mouille Point Light bearing N. W. about one mile off, in from 6 to 8 fathoms. Small vessels may steer S. by E. ½ E. for the anchorage in 4 or 5 fathoms, and anchor with the Mouille light bearing about N. W. by N.

Ships bound to Table Bay from the northward must not take too great liberty with Robben Island on account of its light, for the Island is low, and the dangerous Whale Rock lies S. 17 W., only 1 4-10ths mile from the Lighthouse and 9-10ths of a mile from the nearest point of the Island.

Having sighted the Robben Island light, a ship should haul to the S. W., if the light bear anything to the westward of south, until the flashing light on Green Point bears S. by E. or S. S. E., when she may steer for it until Robben Island light bears N. E., when she may steer S. E. by E.; and when Mouille Light bears S. S. W., steer, as before directed, for the anchorage.

With the light upon Robben Island, and the Green Point or Mouille Point light, a vessel may readily determine her position by cross bearings; but the safest and easiest plan to adopt is, whilst the Green and Mouille lights are open of each other, to tack when the Robben Island light bears N. by W. ½ W., and when they approach each other and become in line, to tack when the Robben Island light bears N. by W. This will prevent accidents from the lowness of the Blaauwberg beach and its deceptive appearance at night. Little, if anything, can be lost in thus beating in by giving up the smooth water near the shore, as the constant northerly current that sets out between Robben Island and the main land more than destroys the seeming advantage; added to which, the wind blows with greater violence from the S. E. on the east side of the bay than it does more to the westward, though not in such sudden and violent gusts.*

New Beacon for the Whittle Rock, False Bay.

A beacon has been erected on a large flat-topped rock near Oatlands Point, which will, in conjunction with the beacon that now stands on the shoulder of the hill beneath Simon's Berg, point out the position of the Whittle Rock. The rock on which the beacon stands lies a few yards from the shore and 0·85 miles from the Shoulder Beacon. When on the Whittle Rock the two beacons will be in a line, and also in a line with a large patch of white-washed rocks on the hill northward of Simon's Town, bearing N. N. W. ¾ W. The Shoulder Beacon is white, with a staff and ball. The Oatlands Point beacon is triangular, 35 feet high, and painted white with a red band in the centre.

The advantage of this beacon is that it points out to ships from the westward that they are clear of the Whittle Rock, whilst it is kept open to the eastward of the Shoulder Beacon. This was somewhat difficult with the patch of white-washed rocks behind Simon's Town for a mark, as vessels were obliged to run far to the eastward before the patch opened out clear of the shoulder of Simon's Berg hill.

Vessels from the eastward will still find the white patch of rocks serviceable for pointing out the position of the Whittle rock.

F. Skead, Master, R. N.,
Admiralty Surveyor.

13th July 1864.

* Vessels entering Table Bay during the day when blowing hard from S. E. after passing the Mouille Point, may, with great advantage, anchor in 10 or 12 fathoms, where they will be in a good position for dropping into the inner anchorage on the following morning, as the wind invariably falls light during the night, although the S. E. may continue to blow hard on the east side of the Bay. By observing this rule, more particularly in ships of large tonnage, a great deal of anxiety and risk in wearing ship, when missing stays, will be avoided, and less casualties occur from loss of anchors and cables when endeavouring to bring up on the eastern shore.

H. Wilson, Port Captain, Table Bay.

MADRAS.

The Mails per "Nemesis":—"Great excitement prevailed in Town yesterday morning on its becoming known that the whole of the Madras Mails intended for transmission by the *Nemesis* were safely deposited in the Marine Office, instead of being on board the Steamer, which got away at seven in the morning. The Mails were taken down to the Beach at six o'clock yesterday morning when there was a very high sea on, and the surf was quite impassable; every endeavour was made to get a boat off but without success. The Steamer had stayed her full time, and the weather was so threatening that she was obliged to get away. Fortunately, however, Captain Western steamed back to Madras at four in the evening, and soon after five o'clock the Mails were safely put on board, and the *Nemesis* took her final departure for Galle. The Chamber of Commerce will, we believe immediately take motion in this matter, and submit for the consideration of Government, that, especially in such weather as this, the bulk of the Mails ought to be put on board without any unnecessary delay. It is difficult to understand why they should all be kept back to the last moment, and thus risk the chance of missing the Steamer. Most people must have posted their letters before five o'clock on Sunday evening, and there seems no good reason for delaying them for upwards of 12 hours in the Post Office. An "after packet" might be kept open, and those who avail themselves of it would have little right to complain if they found that their despatches were doomed to rest in the Madras Post Office for a week longer than they wished, or intended. In the present instance, the Madras community are greatly indebted to Captain Western for his considerate kindness in returning for the Mails; but that will not, we apprehend, prevent them from pouring out the vials of their wrath on the devoted head of the Madras Post Master.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Nov. 26.*

MULLER'S TRIAL.

THE SUMMING UP.

The court having re-assembled after an adjournment of a quarter of an hour,

The Lord Chief Baron said—Gentlemen of the jury. The prisoner at the bar is indicted for the murder of Mr. Thomas Briggs, and it is for you to say is he guilty or not guilty. I do not think it necessary to say anything about previous statements in connection with this case. I think the free statement, not discussion, of everything that occurs and is of interest to the country is one of the liberties of the press which cannot be too much valued; and if you come here with a knowledge of some of the facts of the case it is an advantage rather than otherwise. It is for me to tell you the law and you to apply it to the facts. There can be no doubt that Mr. Briggs, on the night of the 9th of July, was murdered. I shall presently endeavour to state the circumstances, and draw them to your recollection. I shall call your attention to parts of the evidence, and give you some general directions. The verdict is to be yours, not mine. I apprehend that circumstantial evidence means that where the facts stated do not directly show the prisoner committed the offence. The majority of criminal cases in this country are decided on circumstantial evidence, and it has been said that it is the best evidence. Of course, if a witness sees an offence committed, that is, perhaps, the best evidence: but if the evidence is in any way untrustworthy, either from intention or accident on the part of the witness, then the existence of a number of facts, all pointing in one direction, is more likely to be free from misapprehension and mistake. My brother Parry suggested you should not find the prisoner guilty unless you are convinced as if you saw him do it. I do not think that is the principle to guide you. I agree with Lord Tenterden—it is not necessary you should have a certainty, that does not belong to any human transaction, but only that degree of certainty on which you would conclude your most important transactions of life. My brother Parry has referred to a common axiom, that it is better that many criminals should escape than one innocent person be punished. Records of the Criminal Court show that there have occurred instances where innocent persons have suffered, and every care is necessary to avoid such an occurrence. Your mode of proceeding should be this—to take the facts, separate those you believe from those you do not believe, and draw the conclusion that naturally must result from those facts, and whatever be the conclusion they lead to on it you may rely. The case on the part of the prosecution is the story of the murder of Mr. Briggs told by the witnesses, who disclose the particulars that state a gradual succession of circumstances relative to the property of Mr. Briggs. The case for the defence is that the Crown has not made out the case. You substituted probability for certainty; and Brother Parry says that had he called no witnesses the prisoner would have been entitled to an acquittal. That is one issue you have to try, and if the Crown has not made out a clear and continuous chain to connect the prisoner with the crime he is entitled to be found not guilty. In the second case it is said he could not from his strength do it; if he could not, he is entitled to be found not guilty. The next point in the defence is the *alibi*. If you do not decide on one of the first two points you must weigh the *alibi* against the case for the prosecution, and if you have a serious doubt the prisoner is entitled to an acquittal, but you must consider the *alibi* with the evidence for the prosecution. I think it right to draw your attention to the facts for the prosecution. It appears that Mr. Briggs, on Saturday, the 9th of July, after dining with Mr. Buchan, proceeded to Fenchurch-street to the train to go to Hackney-wick. No doubt he was murdered between those stations, and we may believe Mr. Lee in saying he was at Bow; and I must here observe I am not surprised the prosecution did not call him. However, Mr. Briggs, I think, was clearly at Bow, and he never arrived at Hackney-wick. Mr. Briggs was found about one third of the distance from Hackney-wick, his body being in the six-foot way. How he laid can have little effect, for whoever committed the murder had no doubt given the fatal blows before Mr. Briggs was out of the train; and I think it right to tell you that if Mr. Briggs jumped out in consequence of the assault committed on him the person assaulting him was guilty of murder. For a little time nothing was known of the murder, but on the Monday the chain was taken to Mr. Death and exchanged for another chain and a ring. At that time there was some question about a hat. Every effort was made to trace the murderer. The prisoner went to America. In his box were found the watch of Mr. Briggs and a hat which had been cut down, and the chain is traced to him. There is no direct evidence that the cut down hat was Mr. Briggs's (and a hat said to be Muller's is found in the carriage), but these are not separate links in a chain they are distinct circumstances, and stand on separate and distinct grounds, and if any one of them is made out to your satisfaction it is sufficient. As to the watch and chain. On Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, the chain is changed with Mr. Death for another by prisoner. He pawns the second chain on Wednesday. Then, you say, there was the watch; it was found in the prisoner's box. It is for you to say how he came into possession of the watch and chain. You will have to ask yourselves if prisoner had the watch and chain on Monday morning. If he had, the evidence is he separated them. He had the chain valued by Mr. Death for £3 10s., and exchanged it for another. He would not take a chain worth £3 15s., but took one for £3 10s. and a ring valued at 5s. There is evidence he said he bought the chain and ring at the docks; he says nothing of the watch. He said to one party that he had the ring sent him by his father, to another he said he bought it. He has never said he bought the watch and chain in the docks. In America he said he had had the watch two years. The statement in London was he bought the chain and seal at the docks. I come now to a question to which I wish to call the attention of Brother Parry. I understood him to state he bought the watch and chain at the docks, that he has swore that. The transaction is not quite right, and that any awkwardness in his statements might thus have been accounted for, and that instead of committing the murder on Saturday, he bought the watch and chain on the Monday in the docks. A robbery committed on Saturday, and the property found on the Monday morning was not quite so near as if the Saturday evening and Monday morning followed each other, but Sunday not being a trading day for honest purposes it was the same as if the robbery took place on Monday night, and the property was found on Tuesday morning. These things were found in Muller's possession, part on the Monday, part afterwards. I next come to the hat. The hatter who made it said he made it for Digance, and he says it was made to order for Mr. Briggs. It has been cut down in a manner no hatter would do it. The hat is sewn, which is said not to be the practice with regular hatters, and it is for you to say on the evidence if it is not made out to your satisfaction that this was Mr. Briggs's hat; and it is for you to say whether—if the industry displayed by the defence in finding the many old hats produced yesterday had been applied to finding the man who sold Muller this hat—he could not have been found if the prisoner bought it. With respect to the other hat, I heard with surprise that only three or four hats with this peculiar lining were made, and that the hatter only made two. Mrs. Repsch said Muller's hat had a peculiar lining, and it is for you to say how far the union of more than one fact tending to one conclusion strengthens it. If you believe the facts lead you to a conclusion, you are bound to follow them to the end. I shall not trouble you further as to the hat found in the box, and the watch and chain. If you believe the prisoner, from his lameness, incapable of doing the deed, you must acquit him. But you must remember that he walked from 6 till 9 on Sunday. As to the *alibi*, Eldred's evidence on this point consisted more of witness saying what she did not recollect than telling the facts she did. However, she said she went out at 9, and he came afterwards. As to the witness Jones it is for you to say what her evidence is worth, and her husband he regarded as he did any man engaged as he was—as one of the most infamous of mankind. The facts you have heard, I shall be happy to read the whole of the evidence or any part of it you like—

The Foreman of the Jury—We do not require it read.

The Lord Chief Baron—I think it unnecessary, as you have within a few hours had two most able and elaborate comments on it, and the important questions you have put shows the attention with which you have watched the case. I have endeavoured to avoid expressing any opinion; but if I have indicated any, pray treat it as if I had not. The verdict is to be yours. The law and the constitution place you between the prosecution and the prisoner. You will not hesitate, if the evidence lead you to a conviction of the prisoner's guilt, to do your duty and find him guilty. And may the God of all good guide your hearts and judgments into that which will be a perfect and satisfactory judgment according to the truth and justice of the case.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

THE VERDICT.

The pause which ensued between the withdrawal of the jury and the announcement of their sentence was singularly painful. The unhappy prisoner sat perfectly quiet in the dock, deadly pale, and obviously prepared for the worst. Meanwhile, within arm's length of him, the members of the bar who crowded the court were laughing, talking at the top of their voices, and shouting to each other, with a disregard of the time and occasion which to the non-professional mind seemed eminently indecorous. In fact the scene in court was very like that presented by a betting ring before a great race is going to be run.

It was expected that a considerable interval must elapse before the jury could consider the bearing of the evidence submitted to them; but when a sudden stir in court announced their return, at the end of a quarter of an hour, it was felt that Muller's last feeble chance was gone. The interval, however, which occurred while the names of the jury were called over, was one of strained suspense, and the absolute announcement of the verdict was felt as a relief by all in court, and, probably, even by the prisoner himself.

The jury returned into court at a few minutes after 3. There was a deep silence in the court, while Mr. Avory, the clerk, directed the names of the jury to be called over.

The Foreman, in answer to the usual inquiry, said "Guilty."

Directly the fatal word was pronounced the Lord Chief Baron burst into a flood of tears. He placed his hands over his face, and rested his elbows on his desk, and a profound silence reigned throughout the court. After some moments of painful suspense, during which the prisoner stood unmoved in the dock, and it seemed doubtful what course would be adopted, the black cap was brought in.

Mr. Avory, the chief clerk of the court, addressing the prisoner, asked him whether, having been convicted of murder, he had anything to say?

Muller (with great composure): My lord, I have nothing to say.

The Chief Baron slowly raised his head, and made a sign to Baron Martin, which seemed to be immediately understood.

Baron Martin put on the black cap and proceeded to pass sentence. Addressing the prisoner he said he had been convicted of the crime of wilful murder. It was no part of the duty of the court to express an opinion as to the verdict delivered by the jury. It was the province of the jury to decide upon the guilt or innocence of a prisoner, but it was usual for judges to say when they concurred with the verdict of a jury. He was authorised by the Lord Chief Baron to say,—and he said it on his own part also,—that they were perfectly satisfied with the verdict which had been delivered. He merely said this to remove from the mind of the prisoner any hope he might entertain that he would live long in this world, but to show him that he would soon be removed from it by a violent death. He besought him therefore to seek meanwhile what peace he could with his Maker. He should forbear to go into any particulars of the case, but this he would say that if the facts had been gone into more minutely it would have strengthened the case against the prisoner, would more materially have established his guilt. The learned baron mentioned one or two of the leading facts of the case, and said that Muller having declared his intention of going to America, and that, attracted by the watch and chain of Mr. Briggs, he had committed the attack on him for the purpose of robbing him, in order to raise the money to pay his passage to America. The learned baron repeated that Muller must not expect to live much longer and then sentenced him to death in the usual form.

The long pent-up silence of all who had listened to this hope-destroying sentence of the learned judge found expression in an audible and general "Amen!" to his concluding prayer for mercy on the condemned man. Muller struggled to conceal his emotion, and as he turned to leave the dock, asked the governor of the gaol if he might say a word to the court. The governor stated that the prisoner wished to address the court, and once more all was hushed and silent. Muller advanced to the front of the dock, holding his hand to his face; his lips moved once or twice, but no sound came forth, and at last he said, "I am quite satisfied with the verdict. It is according to the law of the country, but I have been convicted not upon a true, but upon a false statement."

The condemned man had great difficulty to give expression to these few words. He withdrew his hand from his face, waved it slightly towards the court as the expression of a farewell, bowed, and turned and left the dock in the custody of the gaolers.

Outside the court-house, and in all the avenues leading into the Old Bailey, a dense crowd had assembled during the whole of the day, and when it was bruited that the jury had retired to consider their verdict the utmost excitement prevailed, and when it became known that the verdict was that of guilty, a yell of triumph was sent forth by the mob. The popular feeling was most unmistakably against the convict.—*Home News, November 3.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—December 3rd.

Lamb, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—December 3rd.

Gildea, Ensign T. S., 72nd Highlanders, to join, to Mhow.

Lamb, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Madras.

Wilson, Captain F. J., 51st Regiment M. N. I., to rejoin, to Hoosungabad.

Geary, Lieutenant H., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

Walshe, Surgeon Major H. C., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

Hunter, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, to join, to Sattara.

Grimes, Lieutenant D., 56th Regiment, to join, to Deesa.

Charley, Lieutenant J., 56th Regiment, to join, to Deesa.

Wyndham, Lieutenant Colonel A., Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Aurungabad.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 2nd Dec. 1864.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers having reported their arrival from England on the date specified, are attached to the corps of Sappers and Miners, and directed to join:—

Lieut. T. J. Williams, and Lieut. L. F. Boileau, 29th November 1864.

The undermentioned officers, returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on 29th Nov.:—

Lieut. Colonel C. M. Barrow, Staff Corps; Brevet Captain E. N. Marsh, 18th Regt. N. I.; Surgeon Major W. Collum, Medical Establishment; and Veterinary Surgeon C. E. Barton, Veterinary Establishment.

Ensign E. T. B. Wither, 28th Foot, will proceed to the General Depot for duty in view to his being employed with Invalids proceeding to Europe.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
3	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat Dec. 2.
	Tempest	Carolan	Calcutta Sept. 11.
	Maharaj (s)	Jenkins	Surat Dec. 2.
4	Timoor Shaw	Dodds	Calcutta Nov. 7.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McLachlan	Surat Dec. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
3	Alicia	Andrew	Carwar.
	Good Success	McQueen	Zanzibar.
	Americana	Potts	Rangoon.
	Arabia (s)	Patterson	Calcutta.
	General Outram (s)	Main	Malabar coast.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Timoor Shaw*, from Calcutta.—Passed Barque *Nassur Mesjeid*, 8 miles astern.

The ship *Nasree*, Nacoda, bound to Jooda and Hoodooda obtained her port clearance on last Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Barque *Rohamany*, for Zanzibar.
Schooner *Hydross*, for Malabar coast.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d. p. ton.
	Seeds	£1 3s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.
London	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Cases	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
To Havre To Clyde To Hull To China		No offers.
Calcutta and back		Rs. 18 and port charges.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish		at Rs. 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat		6-13 to 6-14.
Gingelly mixed, (Black and White		33 to 35. 38 to 40.
Niger		27 to 28. Nominal.

Since the arrival of the mail with favourable advices about Cotton, more confidence is generally apparent, as also greater stability in the market than of late; large engagements have taken place, almost entirely by natives, on speculation and rates have advanced in consequence; indeed business has been obstructed a good deal during the last few days by the constantly upward tendency of the market. Consignees only make small engagements for present shipment, and propositions, where time is required for shipment have been met with a demand for much higher rates which has stopped business for a time; but looking to the large quantity of Cotton that will have to be shipped, there seems to be every prospect of much higher rates being paid shortly for receiving vessels of moderate size and good class.

For Liverpool.—There has been an active demand for tonnage throughout the past week and going ships have commanded full rates. The *Knight Errant*, 1,412 tons, *Longwood*, 1,265 tons, were filled up at £3-5-0. The following vessels have been laid on the berth:—*Bella Maria*, 969 tons, *Sumatra*, 1,324 tons, *Rowantree*, 1,094 tons, *Birmingham*, 1,495 tons, *Dalkeith*, 848 tons, *Cavour*, 1,230 tons, *Admiral Lyons*, 1,194 tons, *Hartfell*, 1,291 tons, *Janet Mitchell*, 711 tons, *Prince of Wales*, 951 tons, at rates varying from £2-15-0 to £3-0-0. The *City of Delhi*, 898 tons, and the *Duleep Singh*, 1,197 tons (a new iron ship just out of Dock after being cleaned), both clipper ships, are expected to make rapid passages and have been much enquired for at rates varying from £3 at £3-5-0. The *Beau Monde*, 1,047 tons was let out at £2-12-6. The *Henry Feraie*, 1,449 tons, (both vessels not classed at Loyds), at £2-10-0 and *Merchant Prince*, 1,745 tons, at £2-0-0. The *Michael Scott*, 1,000 tons, new iron ship belonging to the Bombay Shipping Company, engaged half a cargo to-day at £4-0-0 ready shipment.

For London.—There is very little doing. Troop ships have been engaging Seeds at £1-10-0 to £1-15-0, beyond this nothing has been done.

The *Alicia*, 667 tons, loads a cargo of Cotton from Carwar to Liverpool at £3-5-0. The *Goshawk*, 1,288 tons, obtained Rs. 35,000 and port charges for a voyage to Calcutta and back. The *William Kidston*, 792 tons, loads rice from Akyab to Bombay at Rs. 1-8-9 per bag.—*Bombay Saturday Review, Dec. 3.*

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There is still comparatively little speculation in Bank and Financial shares. On Saturday there was a fall in Union, Mercantile Credit, and India and China Financial shares, but an advance of 5 per cent. pm. in the shares of the Joint Stock Corporation. Land shares continue in great demand. Elphinstones improved Rs. 3,500 per share, and Victorias Rs. 1,500; for Mazagons there were buyers at Rs. 9,400 pm. The stock of the House and Land Investment Company has come into favour on the strength of a report that the Company has bought some land.

As complaints are sometimes made to us of the inaccuracy of our quotations for Shipping, Spinning and Weaving, and Miscellaneous shares, we would again warn our readers that these quotations are necessarily quite nominal, as actual transactions in such shares hardly ever take place in the present state of our market.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 3/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	100¼
China	60 Do. do.	224

SHARES

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
£	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.	**BANKS.**	
3,000,000	1000 500	250	18	Agra Bank	180 p. ct. pm.
600,000	250	125	......	Alliance Bank	45 p. ct. pm.
500,000	200	200		Asiatic Bank Corpn	160 p. ct. pm.
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	20	Bank of Bengal	16,000 p. S. n.
1,000,000	175	250	8	Bank of India	55 with n. S.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank	254 p. ct. pm.
750,000	250	100		Bombay City Bank	30 p. ct. pm.
1,500,000	250	150		Bombay Presidency Bank	45 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000 200,000	200	200		Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	8 p. ct. Par.
2,000,000	100	100		Broker's Banking Company	22 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank	61 p. ct. pm.
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	incldg. a. S.
800,000	200	25		China Bank	120 p. ct.
750,000	250	250	20	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	69 p. ct. pm. 210 ex. div.
2,000,000	1,000	500	18	Commercial Bank	180 ex. div.
1,600,000		200	7½	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	[nml.] 100 p. ct. pm.
250,000		500	9	Delhi Bank Corporation	50 pm. nml.
625,000		250		East Indian Bank	30 p. ct. pm.
200,000	200	100		East India Trading and Banking Corporation	5½ p. ct. pm.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	105 p. ct. pm. [nml.]
600,000	250	100		Imperial Banking and Trading Company	24 p. ct. pm.
500,000	200	200		Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	51 p. ct. pm.
200,000		20		London & Bombay Bank	Par.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	12	Madras Bank	127 p. ct. pm.
1,300,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation	170 p. ct. pm.
600,000	200	200		Royal Bank of India	31 ex-div.
750,000				Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank	60 p. ct. pm.
				FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.	
1,000,000	500	100		Alliance Financial	61 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	50		Asiatic Financial	87 p. ct. pm.
450,000	500	25		Bombay Finance Corporation	21 p. ct. pm.
600,000	300	200		Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	28 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	50		Eastern Financial Association	67 p. ct. pm.
1200000	400	100		Financial Association of India and China	60 p. ct. pm.
1200000	400	100		Do. New capital	[illegible] p. ct. pm.
640,000	400	50		National Financial	30 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	400	100		Mercantile Credit Financial	11 p. ct. pm.
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	16 p. ct. pm.
1,200,000	400	100		Union Financial	10 p. ct. pm.
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Financial Corporation (Ld.)	13 p. ct. pm.
				LAND COMPANIES.	
2,000,000	10000	5,000		Back Bay Reclamation Co.	87,500 p. S.
		10,000	12,000	Colaba Land Company	35,000 pm.
540,000	1,000	1000 850	800	Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited 3,600 fully paid up Sh. 1,800 not fully paid up Shares	1,45,000 [illegible] p. S. pm.
		1,400		Frere Press Co's Shares	
110,000	2,000	200		House and Land Investment Company	200 pm.
1,000,000	5000	3000		Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	9,400 pm.
150,000	6,000	4,000	170	Victoria Land and Press Co.	24,500 pm.
				PRESS Cos.	
		11,000	pr. S. 1,800	Apollo Press Co	25,000 p. S.
		2,700	300	Colaba Press Co	6,000 p. S.
237,500	6,250	5,750	850	Fort Press Co	14,750 p. S.
400,000	5,000	4,000	350	Hydraulic Press Co	3,200 pm.
80,000	2,000	1,600		Bombay Press Company	2,300 pm.
		1,500		Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	2,200 pm.
30,000	2,000	750		Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	300 pm.
75,000	3,000	800		Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	Par. nml.
70,000	2,000	1050		East India Press Co	Par.
45,000	2,000	500		Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	
40,000	3,000	1,000		Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	25 prem.
		850		Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co. (Limited)	500 pm. S. n.
100,000	100	10		Locomotive Cotton Press Co. (Limited)	150 pm. S. n.
100,000	4,000			Scott Press Co.	200 pm.
200,000	1,000	225		Mermaid Press & Ginning Co.	
30,000	2,500	1,500		Prince of Wales Press Co.	1,000 pm.
				RAILWAY Cos.	
		218	pr. ct.	G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	10 p. ct. dis.
		130	2½	Do. new £20 shares	7 dis.
		1,000	2½	Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	Par.
				SPINNING AND WEAVING Cos.	
125,000	2,500	2,500	pr. S. 15	Alliance Spinning Company (Limited)	
20,000	2,000	2,000		Arkwright Cotton Mill Company	
55,000	1,500	5,500	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	Par nml.
150,000	2000	1,750		Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,300 pm.
250,000	1,000	1,000		Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	125 pm.
200,000	2,825	2,500	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	500 pm.
150,000	2,500	2,300		Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited)	400 pm.
27,500	5,000	5,000	400	Victoria Spinning Co. Ltd	2,000 pm.
160,000	5,000	5,000	pr. ct. 6	Cooria Spinning & Weaving Co. (Limited)	600 [nml.]
900,000	1,000	1,000	12	Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	250 pm.
				SHIPPING COMPANIES.	
500,000	5,000	3,000		Bombay Shipping Co.	4,000 pm.
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co	600 pm. S.
60,000	1,000	1,000		Bombay Landing and Shipping Co. (Limited)	250 p. S.
800,000	5,000	1,500		Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	100 pm.
250,000	5,000	2,500		Iron Ship Company (Ld.)	300 dis.
		750		Oriental Ship Owning Association	
160,000	4,000	2,500		Prince of Wales Ship Co.	400 dis.
150,000	500	500		Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co (Limited)	75 p. S.
		1,000		Union Shipping Company Limited	Par.
		1,000		Western India Ship Co.	Par.
				MISCELLANEOUS.	
60,000	500	300		Bombay Contract and Building Company	30 pm.
80,000	2,000	900		Bonded Warehouse	200 dis.
100,000	500	250	12	Treacher & Co. (Limited)	4 p. ct. pm.
		250		Gos Coffee Co.	nml.
150,000	50	50		Bombay Gas Company	5 p. ct. pm. [nml.]
55,000	1,000	50		East India Cotton Agency	Par.
45,000	500	100		Khandeish Farming Co	10 p. ct. pm.
250,000	500	100		United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	1 dis.
3,000	350	200		Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited)	
30,000	1,000	500		Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Limited)	

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,
Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Ct.	Transfer Loan	[illegible]
	Loan 1835-36 Loan 1842-43 Loan 1854-55	98¼
New Five per Cent. Loan		106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-2-9
Bank of England Notes		10-6
Spanish Dollars		216
Carolus		227
Mexican Dollars		[illegible]
German Crowns		[illegible]
Five-Franc Pieces		213
Bar Silver		223½
[illegible]		106½
		16-7/16

PRICE CURRENT, 1st December 1864.

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy
Dhollera, (road)	Rs.	440 to 44[illegible]
Bhownuggur and Mowa		440 to 445
Broach		480 to 485
Surat		435 to 440
Oomrawuttee, Akote		40[illegible] to 41[illegible]
Porebunder		350 to 360
Akote		440 to 45[illegible]
Compta		425 to 430
Veeraval		360 to 370
Hinghunghat	Nominal	540 to 51[illegible]
Khandeish		385 to 3[illegible]
Dharwar (Sawginned)		510 to 51[illegible]
Dhollera (April and May delivery)		500 to 505

OPIUM—Malwa Rs. 1,3[illegible]

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(From the Gazette of India.)

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA, 1864-65.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA FOR THE YEAR, FROM 1st MAY 1864 to 30th APRIL 1865.

Local Governments and Administrations.	Military.		Civil Buildings.		Agricultural.		Communications		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Total.		Establishment.	London Supplies	State outlay on Railways.	Total Imperial Estimate.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.				1864-65	1863-64.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	100,777	12,132	80,445	15,087	71,190	108,528	62,608	110,224	4,144	3,029	319,164	250,000	127,303	10,000	19,428	725,895	678,615
Bombay	134,035	40,000	41,385	22,214	48,431	40,385	179,213	61,385	373,718	1,016	776,782	165,000	148,704	8,844	171,000	1,270,330	1,328,852
Bengal	81,727	25,920	98,970	35,500	41,568	25,750	137,735	68,720	...	1,110	310,000	155,000	110,000	...	47,164	622,164	608,114
N. W. Provinces	109,823	41,923	70,567	19,773	58,212	37,426	148,207	70,877	...	...	381,809	170,000	132,471	...	44,760	729,040	638,343
Punjab	102,760	21,608	45,760	9,484	55,431	21,296	114,156	65,385	7,116	385	325,223	118,158	121,619	...	21,400	586,400	567,038
Oudh	43,552	10,088	27,892	3,412	...	...	73,031	18,671	...	480	144,475	32,651	30,127	...	12,747	220,000	220,000
Central Provinces	89,082	7,400	24,868	3,805	...	30	135,653	15,890	...	20	199,598	27,145	62,257	1,000	5,000	295,000	293,665
British Burmah	62,397	10,000	42,879	3,300	2,836	850	31,198	8,200	25,190	650	164,500	23,000	32,500	...	...	220,000	197,500
Hyderabad	38,598	4,200	6,783	1,330	...	...	23,885	2,100	...	...	69,266	7,630	13,104	...	...	90,000	92,679
Straits Settlements	4,725	1,424	8,508	2,021	765	210	2,524	2,335	9,387	321	25,909	6,311	7,780	...	...	40,000	40,000
Minor Administrations*	4,800	483	16,095	2,228	90	70	19,805	1,910	1,800	...	42,590	4,691	5,219	...	...	52,500	37,810
Reserve at disposal of Government of India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,523
	672,276	176,180	464,147	118,154	273,523	232,544	928,015	425,697	421,855	7,011	2,759,316	959,586	791,084	19,844	321,499	4,851,329	4,846,139
	848,456		582,301		506,067		1,353,712		428,366		3,718,902		Loss by rate of Railway exchange			256,900	294,600
					2,288,145						Grant from one per cent. Income Tax Fund.					250,000	380,000
													Total...			5,358,229	5,520,739

* Ajmere, Rajpootana Agency, India Agency, Coorg, Settlement of Port Blair.

Report by Major G. Chesney, Accountant General, Public Works Department.

A copy of the foregoing estimate of Public Works expenditure in India was submitted to Government with my letter No. 166 of 23rd June 1864. The late date of its preparation was due to the non-submission in proper time of the Bombay estimate, which was not received here till the 6th of June 1864, and the orders on which were not passed by the Government of India till the 16th of June 1864.

2. But the detailed orders on those estimates of the other Governments and Administrations which were received in proper time, upon which orders the entries in the foregoing general estimate are based, were not all issued by the commencement of the official year. The provincial estimates are due on the 1st February, and most of them were punctually submitted, but they were based on the approximate allotment of grants made in Public Works Circular No. 63 of the 28th December 1863, and the final grants were not announced by the Financial Department until the 7th of April 1864. The final grants exceeded the approximate grants notified in December 1863 by £704,330, £300,000 of this additional sum being given specially for the construction of new Military buildings, and £404,330, as a special grant to Bombay; and this difference necessitated the recasting the whole of the estimates in this Office, a work involving much time and labour.

* * * * *

12. Turning now to the estimate of the present year, the following statistics may be of interest :—

13. Table A shows the grants for expenditure under the direct administration of the Public Works Department for the six years commencing from 1859-60.

TABLE A.

Grants for Public Works from 1859-60 to 1864-65, exclusive of the allotments for State Expenditure on guaranteed enterprize.

Local Governments and Administrations.	1859-60	1860-61	1861-62	1862-63	1863-64	1864-65
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	670,000	620,000	950,000	720,000	644,445	680,000
Bombay	465,000	506,000	525,000	580,000	1,118,862	1,099,330
Bengal	450,000	510,017	510,000	518,900	659,611	545,000
N. W. Provinces	850,000	630,000	680,000	600,088	617,648	684,280
Punjab	564,000	[illegible]	540,000	510,000	562,037	565,000
Nagpore	60,000	60,000	85,000	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	181,400	278,666	290,000
British Burmah	145,000	148,210	145,000	172,500	197,500	220,000
Oudh	390,000	250,000	190,000	172,170	220,000	207,253
Hyderabad	53,000	82,459	54,100	66,000	92,679	90,000
Straits Settlements	33,300	67,008	40,000	42,000	40,000	40,000
Minor Administrations	...	1,800	17,500	28,677	37,810	52,500
Unappropriated balance of Government of India Reserve	...	...	23,040	62,402	53,523	...
Total	3,685,300	3,371,354	3,420,540	3,655,335	†4,512,769	‡4,473,363

14. It will be observed that the expenditure during the last two years is at the rate of about a million sterling more than that of the first four years. Of this increase, half a million has been obtained by Bombay, and the rest by the smaller provinces; the grants to Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab have remained at nearly the same figure throughout.

15. Table B shows the distribution of the allotments for works, between original works and repairs, for the last three years. It will be observed that the expenditure on repairs has increased at the rate of £45,000 a year, but some increase is a necessary consequence of the yearly additions made to the finished roads which have to be maintained. Also a large part of the army is still housed in the temporary barracks constructed after the mutiny, the cost of keeping which in repair will increase yearly so long as they are maintained.

TABLE B

Shows grants from Imperial Funds for Original Works and Repairs from 1862-63 to 1864-65, exclusive of the allotments for State Expenditure on guaranteed enterprize.

Local Governments and Administrations.	Original Works.			Repairs.		
	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	206,658	268,105	206,962	233,994	229,466	250,000
Bombay	502,118	808,664	776,782	158,852	138,819	165,000
Bengal	270,748	322,459	280,000	128,372	147,500	155,000
N. W. Provinces	350,086	318,206	381,809	180,000	108,036	170,000
Punjab	260,185	328,016	325,223	124,815	120,153	118,158
Central Provinces	119,304	202,921	199,598	24,314	25,141	27,145
British Burmah*	111,840	118,037	164,500	31,500	19,862	23,000
Oudh	125,000	167,626	144,475	20,000	23,074	32,651
Hyderabad	46,805	71,862	69,266	8,445	8,070	7,630
Straits Settlements	24,620	24,821	25,909	7,412	5,890	6,311
Minor Administrations	22,171	30,671	42,590	8,473	4,285	4,691
Total	1,930,034	2,747,251	2,707,104	871,776	909,906	959,586
Unappropriated balance of Government of India Reserve	62,402	53,523	...			
Add for Repairs	871,776	909,906	959,586			
,, Establishment as per Table E	763,102	750,396	786,829			
,, London Supplies and other Stores	28,021	51,753	19,844			
Grand Total as in Table A	3,655,335	4,512,769	4,473,363			

* The province of British Burmah was established in 1862. The grants shown under this head in the first three years were allotted to the Pegu and Tenasserim Provinces. The grants on account of Arracan were provided for in the Bengal estimate.

		£
† The grant shown in the general estimate is.		4,846,139
The grant shown in the above Table is	...	4,512,769
Difference explained below	...	333,370
Grants not included in Table A.		
1. For State outlay on guaranteed enterprize..		168,934
2. Supplementary grant to Madras and Bombay for purchase of land for Railways	...	164,436
	...	333,370

For an explanation of the items comprising the above amount, £4,512,769, as the net grant for 1863-64, see Appendix I.

‡ For explanation of the difference between this item and that shown in the preceding general estimate as the grant for 1864-65, see Appendix II.

16. At the same time there can be no doubt that unless the estimates for repairs are very strictly scrutinised, their tendency will be to increase unduly, and funds will be diverted to them, which might be more profitably devoted to new works. On this point, the information given in Table C below will be interesting :—

TABLE C

Showing the expenditure incurred on repairs from Imperial Funds for 1862-63, as compared with the allotments proposed in the provincial estimates and those granted by the Government of India.

Local Governments and Administrations, (Excluding Minor Administrations.)	Original Allotment by Local Govt. in Budget Estimate.	Amount passed in Budget Orders.	Actual Expenditure.	Difference. Increase of outlay over allotment allowed.	Difference. Decrease of Ditto.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£	£	
Madras	238,189	233,994	223,883	...	10,161	
Bombay	166,167	158,851	155,493	...	3,358	
Bengal	142,060	(a) 128,972	203,100	74,128	...	
N. W. Provinces	139,782	180,000	182,784	2,784	...	
Punjaub	143,853	124,815	112,210	...	12,605	
Central Provinces	18,000	24,314	16,662	...	7,652	
British Burmah	31,500	31,500	24,176	...	7,324	
Oudh	21,000	20,000	23,280	3,280	...	
Hydrabad	8,445	8,445	7,065	...	1,380	
Straits Settlement	7,412	7,412	5,851	...	2,061	
	916,300	(b) 868,303	903,904	80,142	44,541	
Deduct Bengal	142,000	128,972	203,100	74,128	...	
	774,300	739,331	700,804	6,014	44,541	

17 This Table shows the reductions made by the Government of India in the provincial estimates for repairs for 1862-63 and the actual expenditure for that year. Deducting the Bengal estimates and expenditure, since in that Province for some reason unexplained*, the expenditure has exceeded the original estimate by the large sum of £74,000, without authority or report, it will be seen that the original estimates were cut down by the Government of India to the extent of £35,000; and that the expenditure fell short of the reduced sum passed by £38,000. These figures seem to show that there is a tendency to estimate the repairs at a needlessly high figure, that they ought to be carefully scrutinised, and that it is practicable to cut them down considerably. In the present year the reductions made have been—

In Bombay estimate.................. £ 25,035
In N. W. Provinces ditto............ ,, 14,604
In Hyderabad ditto.................... ,, 1,370

18. It may be not out of place to notice here that the present form of repairs estimate is not well adapted for the purposes of criticism and check. In fact, it conveys no sort of detailed information, and nothing can be predicated of the items entered in it except whether they are less or more than those of previous years, or than those entered in the estimates of other Governments. In this respect the revised form of Budget Estimate proposed by the Accounts Commission, appears also to be susceptible of improvement, and a proposal for supplementing it by additional details will shortly be submitted, after communication with Messrs. Foster and Whiffin. The expenditure on repairs is so large, (in Madras it takes up nearly one-third of the whole Budget grant,) that it seems very necessary to subject it to the same scrutiny as is bestowed on all other expenditure.

19. Table D shows the distribution of grants for original works for the last three years under the three main heads of Military, Civil (State) Buildings, and Public Improvements of all kinds.

* The matter is now under enquiry.

TABLE D.

Grants for Original Works from 1862-63 to 1864-65, exclusive of the allotments for Railways and other guaranteed enterprise.

Local Governments and Administrations.	Military.			Civil Administration.			Public Improvement.		
	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	25,760	68,327	100,777	8,644	38,025	80,445	198,153	114,121	115,780
Bombay	96,840	180,714	134,035	14,886	70,123	41,385	137,880	499,627	601,598
Bengal	15,977	13,696	31,727	51,081	228,332	98,970	150,491	102,133	149,303
N. W. Provinces	47,849	52,756	109,823	76,682	59,778	70,567	160,456	152,782	201,419
Punjab	30,000	89,440	102,760	12,550	24,008	45,760	166,502	164,068	176,703
Central Provinces	9,490	17,500	39,082	18,889	17,920	24,868	73,964	153,104	135,653
British Burmah	28,180	32,666	62,397	30,044	24,708	42,879	39,856	73,768	59,224
Oudh	40,000	50,000	43,552	32,680	35,626	27,892	36,400	65,674	73,031
Hydrabad	32,806	30,752	38,598	8,926	5,502	6,783	2,823	27,664	23,885
Straits Settlements	7,930	4,298	4,725	791	5,818	8,508	10,757	6,081	12,675
Minor Administrations	8,398	2,963	4,800	3,360	17,927	16,095	12,098	5,692	21,605
Total	338,252	544,112	672,276	254,302	527,267	464,147	994,389	1,364,554	1,570,682
Add grant for Military Buildings							338,252	544,112	672,276
,, Civil							254,302	527,267	464,147
,, Reserve Fund							343,091	311,318	
Total grant for original works as per Table B							1,930,034	2,747,251	2,707,104

20. It may be observed as compared with the grants for 1862-63, those for 1864-65 show an increase, of £334,000 for Military buildings, £210,000 for Civil buildings, and £576,000 for roads, canals, and other works of public improvement.

21. The present high rate of Military expenditure may be expected to continue for at least five or six years more, until the existing barrack accommodation has been brought up to the proper standard of excellence, or new permanent barracks have been everywhere completed.

22. The demand for expenditure on Civil buildings continues to be very great. In some of the districts visited by the mutinies, the work of replacing the buildings destroyed during that time still goes on, while in others, as the Central Provinces, and parts of Oudh, almost the whole of the buildings necessary for the business of the administration have still to be constructed. The demand for work of public improvement is of course practically unlimited.

(a) The amount actually passed in the Budget orders was £130,242. The difference £1,270 represents the estimate of the Sumbulpore Division the amount of which was transferred to the Central Provinces with the transfer of the Sumbulpore District.

(b) The difference between this entry and the corresponding one in Table B, is due to the omission from the former of the grant of £3,478 to the Minor Administrations.

23. Table E. below shows the grants for establishments during the last four years :—

TABLE E.

Grants for Public Works Establishments from 1861-62 to 1864-65, and the percentage of the allotments for the latter year on the total Budget grant.

Local Governments and Administrations.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65. Estimate for Establishment.	1864-65. Total of Budget Estimate, excluding State outlay on guaranteed enterprize.	1864-65. Percentage of Establishment on total Budget grant.	Remarks.
Madras	£170,900	£164,450	£128,874	(a) £123,048	£ 680,000	18·09	
Bombay	116,709	118,018	137,167	148,704	1,099,330	13·52	
Bengal	114,000	119,180	110,465	110,000	545,000	20·19	
N. W. Provinces	115,744	120,000	130,341	132,471	684,280	19·36	
Punjab	124,973	125,060	108,868	121,610	565,000	21·53	
Central Provinces	15,631	37,782	59,600	62,257	290,000	21·46	
British Burmah	21,339	29,160	30,000	32,500	220,000	14·77	
Oudh	22,485	27,170	28,740	30,127	207,254	14·54	
Hyderabad	11,310	11,350	12,746	13,104	90,000	14·56	
Straits Settlements	8,129	7,983	9,799	7,780	40,000	19·45	
Minor Administrations	...	3,864	2,835	5,219	52,500	9·94	
Total	720,920	763,102	(b) 750,338	786,829	4,473,363	17·59	

24. It will be noticed as a satisfactory feature in this item of charge, that while the total public works expenditure has increased by a million sterling, the expenditure on establishments has, during the same time, increased by only £60,000, and this increase is only apparent. In 1862-63 it was ordered that the practice should be abolished of charging miscellaneous petty and temporary establishments in the accounts of works, and that they should be exhibited directly in the estimates and accounts under the head of establishments. The change appears not to have been carried out in Madras and it is believed that the actual charges in that Presidency are considerably higher than the figures set down in the Tables. I am not able to speak certainly as to Bombay, but I believe that in every other part of India, the new rules are vigorously acted upon. The result has been of course an apparent increase of charge, but the advantage of maintaining the principle can hardly be doubted.

25. It will be observed from the Table that Punjab retains its pre-eminence for large establishment charges, but, as is noticed further on, the excess is partly due to the revenue establishments of the Canal Department, a charge peculiar to Punjab and the North-Western Provinces. It may, however, be noticed that the Punjab establishments have been constantly increasing since they were enquired into and reduced in 1862.

26. Next to Punjab come the Central Provinces, but the high precentage is here due to the very large estimate sent up for the Godavery works, which the Chief Commissioner has been asked to reduce.

27. The Bengal estimate is actually for £150,000, but the excess above £110,000 is to be charged to the Local Funds, which in that province are mainly dealt with by the Public Works Department. Taking that portion of the whole imperial and local estimate which is thus dealt with, the percentage of Bengal establishments will be a trifle less than is set down in the Table.

28. The total percentage of establishments on expenditure for all India is 17·59. This head includes (with the exceptions stated in para. 24) every description of charge that can come under the term excluding indeed only mere day labourers, and it will probably not be too much to say generally as the result of careful enquiry into every branch of them, that it would be impossible to bring them down lower and maintain efficiency under the present distribution of work. It is only by an alteration in the mode of that distribution that further economy is possible; the very moderate charges in Oudh are due to a large part of the expenditure taking place at Military stations, were a small establishment can supervise a large outlay, while the Civil expenditure is concentrated upon a few large works. The secret of moderate establishments is unquestionably to be found in concentration of works, a fact that cannot be too often insisted on. Still there are places where such concentration is impossible, as for instance, where the land revenue is dependent on the maintenance of a number of petty irrigation works; and it would obviously be mistaking the means for the end to press the point too far, and to adapt works to establishment instead of the establishment to works.

29. The low rate of establishment charges in British Burmah appears to be, to a certain extent, due to a favourable distribution of works, but principally to the high rates of labour and material, which raise the cost of work and diminish correspondingly the apparent cost of establishment.

30. Indeed, in considering the reduction of establishment charges which has been effected of late years, the share due everywhere to this cause must in fairness be taken into account. If rates are doubled, the out-turn of work for a given expenditure will of course be reduced by one-half, and the relative cost of supervision compared with the quantity of work may be actually increasing, while the actual charge as struck by a percentage appears to decrease.

31. It is true that the rates of pay for establishment will certainly vary with a general rise of prices as well as every thing else, but then the variation will be in a much less degree than that of the wages of labour.

32. To determine the amount by which the apparent reduction of establishments ought to be modified by the rise of prices, is of course impracticable. It appears certain, however, that a large allowance would have to be made on this head in the western part of India, and a certain allowance everywhere. Still, as was before observed, a detailed enquiry into establishments with reference to their actual employment would appear to show that generally they are on as low a scale as is proper. Certainly the opinion of local authorities would appear to be that they are too low, and continual demand is raised to extend them from every part of the country. But all State Establishments are an undoubted evil, albeit a necessary evil, and there can be hardly any question of the soundness of the policy which seeks to keep these down to the lowest possible point.

33. The subject of establishment charges is so important, that it may be useful to insert here the following Tables F and G, showing how the charges for the year are relatively distributed :—

(a) Does not include £4,255 on account of Establishment of control for Irrigation Company; the grants for guaranteed enterprize having been omitted from this Table.

(b) Includes additional grants and modifications made during year.

TABLE F.

Percentage of Establishment Charges for 1864-65 on Budget Grant.

	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Oudh.	Hyderabad.	Straits Settlements.	Remarks.
Direction (including Office charges)	4·48	1·83	3·08	3·37	3·14	2·09	2·8	2·08	2·7	4·78	
Accounts	·62	·87	1·63	1·42	1·47	1·58	1·87	1·46	2·11	2·88	
Construction: Engineering	7·47	7·89	10·15	9·16	11·12	12·65	6·97	7·62	7·36	9·04	
Construction: Offices	3·23	1·72	1·7	1·47	1·48	1·79	1·68	1·87	1·02	1·84	
Construction: Travelling allowance	1·80	1·68	1·8	1·64	1·94	1·77	0·85	1·23	0·8	1	
Collection and Police	·04	·01	·05	·66	1·37	...	...	...	...	...	
Contingencies	·36	·55	1·18	1·74	1·01	0·78	0·60	0·78	0·57	0·46	
Percentage of total establishment on Budget grant...	18·09	13·52	20·19	19·36	21·53	21·46	14·77	14·54	14·56	19·45	

The expenditure for guaranteed enterprize has been deducted from the grants before preparing this Table. Also, in the case of those provinces in which a proportion of the establishment is charged to Local Funds, the amount of such charge has been deducted rateably from the different heads, Direction, Accounts, &c.

TABLE G.

Proportion of Cost of different Branches of Establishment to total Cost of year 1864-65.

	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Oudh.	Hyderabad.	Straits Settlements.	Remarks.
Direction (including Office)	·25	·14	·18	·17	·15	·14	·19	·14	·19	·24	
Accounts	·03	·06	·08	·07	·07	...	·13	·10	·14	·15	
Construction: Engineering	·42	·57	·51	·47	·51	·58	·47	·52	·50	·47	
Construction: Office	·18	·09	·08	·08	·07	·08	·11	·13	·07	·09	
Construction: Travelling Allowance	·10	·13	·09	·08	·09	·08	·06	·08	·06	·05	
Collection and Police	...	...	...	·03	·06	...	...	...	...	...	
Contingencies	·02	·04	·06	·09	·05	·04	·04	·05	·04	·02	
Total	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	

34. The comparison afforded by a Table of this kind must, however, be necessarily imperfect, as has already been remarked so long as the rule is not maintained of showing all establishment charges as such in the estimate. It is believed that the Madras rate appears lower than the actual rate from this omission.

35. The high charge for Direction in Madras is due to the large staff of Superintending Engineers maintained there, and also to the fact that the audit of the accounts is conducted in the Superintending Engineers' Offices. This also explains the small charge for the accounts branch, which has heretofore been charged with the merely mechanical duty of registering the bills of the Superintending Engineers, and can, in no sense, be said to be an Office of audit or control except as regards establishment charges.

36. The percentage for Bombay will be subject to modification hereafter. The total estimate includes the grant allowed on behalf of the Rampart Removal Works, while the estimate for establishments includes only those which are employed on the ordinary public works. It is known, however, that considerable establishments have been engaged for the works under the Rampart Removal Commitee, regarding which the particulars are not known, but which will certainly increase the actual percentage beyond the figure shown in the Table.

37. The explanations given in paragraph 35 regarding the small charge for the Accounts Office at Madras, apply also to the Accounts Office at Bombay. As soon as these two offices take up the functions of audit and accounts in a complete way, the charges will necessarily increase; but in Madras a corresponding reduction will be possible in the charges under direction of the Superintending Engineers' Offices.

38. The high percentage of Punjab 21·53 is explained by the special charge of 1·37 for establishments employed in collection of Canal Revenue, as has been already noticed.

39. A reduction of ·66 from the North-Western Provinces rate on the same account brings down the charge there to the moderate figure of 18·70.

40. The Oudh and British Burmah Establishments have already been noticed.

41. The charge under head Construction in Hyderabad is particularly small; in fact there is no province in India with so weak an engineering staff. But the charge for the Accounts Office is very high. These offices will usually be more expensive in small than large provinces because the Controller's salary is distributed over a smaller number of Divisions; still the charge here appears excessive, and calls for enquiry.

42. The charge for the British Burmah Office also appears high; but this mainly arises from the item of Military allowance of the Deputy Controller in charge, who is a Major in the Staff Corps.

43. The great variation in the estimates for contingencies is very noticeable, and as this is a branch of expenditure which may be kept under control by proper management, the subject will repay enquiry.

44. A further detail of the contingencies is therefore given in the following Table showing their distribution among Direction, Construction, &c :—

TABLE H.

Distribution of charges for Contingencies on the different branches of Establishment.

Local Government and Administrations.	Total of Budget Estimate, excluding State guaranteed enterprize.	Estimate for Contingencies. Direction.	Estimate for Contingencies. Construction.	Estimate for Contingencies. Accounts.	Estimate for Contingencies. Total.	Percentage of Contingencies on Budget Grant. Direction.	Percentage of Contingencies on Budget Grant. Construction.	Percentage of Contingencies on Budget Grant. Accounts.	Percentage of Contingencies on Budget Grant. Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Madras	68,00,000	10,200	14,413	600	25,213	·15	·21	...	·36
Bombay	1,09,93,300	10,262	48,610	2,200	61,072	·09	·44	·02	·55
Bengal	54,50,000	10,800	33,500	20,000	64,300	·20	·61	·37	1·18
N. W. Provinces	68,42,800	47,360	69,728	1,600	1,18,588	·70	1·02	·02	1·74
Punjab	56,50,000	4,970	40,296	8,750	56,986	·09	·71	·16	1·01
Central Provinces	29,00,000	2,550	10,060	7,600	22,680	·17	·35	·26	·78
British Burmah	22,00,000	2,300	8,340	2,400	13,290	·11	·38	·11	·60
Oudh	20,72,535	1,700	7,700	6,000	15,100	·12	·37	·29	·78
Hyderabad	9,00,000	1,600	1,956	1,500	5,156	·19	·21	·17	·57
Straits Settlements	4,00,000	1,600	350	500	1,850	·23	·09	·13	·46
Minor Administrations	5,25,000	[illegible]	702	...	2,302	·31	·13	...	·44
	4,47,33,635	1,00,782	2,35,655	51,050	3,87,487	·22	·53	·11	·86

45. It will be observed that the contingencies for "Direction" and "Construction" in the North-Western Provinces are estimated at nearly Rs 48,000 and Rs. 70,000 against Rs. 10,000 and Rs.49,000 for similar charges in Bombay. The total charges for contingencies in the North-Western Provinces are equal to those in Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah, all taken together. There appears to be a clear case for enquiry here. In Bengal and Punjab also, these charges are exceptionally high, and might usefully be enquired into.

46. The high charges for contingencies in Bengal under "Accounts" as compared with the similar charge in North-Western Provinces, is partly explained by the fact that the Bengal Account Office has to supply printed forms to the Department, which, in the North-Western Provinces, are printed at a Government Press. Still the charge appears needlessly high. The similar charges in Central Provinces and Oudh, Rs. 7,600 and Rs. 6,000, are high; the corresponding item for the much larger Punjab Office being only Rs. 8,750.

47. The Railway estimates, having formed the subject of a separate paper by the Under Secretary, Public Works Department, will not be remarked on here. It may just be noticed that the principal item of charge is for the purchase of land. This item in the case of guaranteed enterprizes, is supplemental to the regular grant made to each province, but the charges incurred for enterprizes, which are not guaranteed, but are to be assisted by a subvention (as the Indian Branch Railway Company), have to be provided for by the Local Government out of its ordinary grant.

48. It may be proper to add that the estimate does not include the charge for interest on guaranteed Railway Capital.

Public Works Estimates from Local Funds.

49. The proposed expenditure under this head can only be stated approximately, as all the provincial estimates have not been received, and some are imperfect. There has been some confusion in the mode of preparing these estimates, from the fact not being apprehended that local taxes are not necessarily taxes for public works, nor local estimates solely estimates for public works; but it may be hoped that the local "public works" estimates will, next year, come up in a more perfect form,

50. The approximate expenditure on this head is shown in Table J below, which also contains a summary of the total estimated expenditure on Public Works in India from all sources during the year 1864-65 :—

TABLE J.

Approximate estimated total outlay on Public Works in India during the year 1864-65

(Excluding guaranteed interest and loss by exchange.)

Local Governments and Administrations.	From Imperial Revenue, including State outlay on guaranteed enterprize.	From local Revenues, including grant-in-aid from Income Tax.	Guaranteed outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£
Madras	726,000	80,000	874,000	1,680,000
Bombay	1,270,000	347,000	1,927,000	3,544,000
Bengal	622,000	342,000	339,000	1,303,000
N. W. Provinces	729,000	298,000	930,000	1,957,000
Punjab	586,000	190,000	440,000	1,216,000
Central Provinces	295,000	60,000	28,000	383,000
British Burmah ...	220,000	55,000	....	275,000
Oudh	220,000	50,000	....	270,000
Hyderabad	90,000	11,000	....	101,000
Straits Settlements	40,000	....	....	40,000
Minor Administrations;	52,000	4,000	....	56,000
	4,850,000	1,437,000	4,538,000	10,825,000
Add outlay from Foreign Funds to be incurred in Mysore				152,000
Total estimated outlay on Public Works during 1864-65.				10,977,000

51. It will be seen that the total outlay amounts to every nearly 11 millions sterling, of which nearly 5 millions will be disbursed from Imperial Revenues, nearly 1½ millions from Local Revenues, and 4½ millions from Joint Stock Capital, of which the interest is guaranteed by the State.

G. CHESNEY, Major,
Accountant General P.W.D.
Simla, 27th July 1864.

APPENDIX I.

Statement explanatory of the difference between the original Public Works grant for 1863-64 (excluding State outlay for guaranteed enterprize) and the final grant as entered in Table A.

Additional Grants made during year.

	Rs.
For Salt works in Punjab, vide Financial Department letter No. 412, dated 22nd January 1864. ...	3,00,000
For sheds in the Bengal Custom House vide Financial Department letter No. 669, dated 3rd February 1864... ...	1,00,000
For certain Public Works at Port Blair, vide Financial Department letter No. 632, dated 2nd February 1864. ...	1,00,000
For payment of land taken up for public purposes in the North-Western Provinces, vide Financial Department letter No. 261, dated 16th January 1864...	76,429
Additional grant to Bombay for Public Works, vide Financial Department letter No. 374, dated 26th May 1864.	45,17,267
Additional grant to Bombay for works under the Rampart Removal Committee, vide Financial Department letter No. 516, dated 2nd June 1864.	4,51,250
	53,44,946

AMOUNT TRANSFERRED.

From the Civil Budget Estimate for distilleries in Punjab, vide Financial Department letter No. 4072, dated 27th August 1863	44,500
From the Budget Estimate, Post Office Department, for additions and alterations to Bangalore Post Office, vide Financial Department letter No. 4562 dated 16th September 1863	1,600
From ditto ditto ditto for the construction of a Post Office at Nagercoil, vide Financial Department letter No. 39, dated 5th January 1864	1,009
	47,109
Total additional grants for Public Works during 1863-64	53,92,055
or £	539,205

Abstract of the Grants from Imperial Funds for Public Works for 1863-64.

Original grant, vide Public Works Department Circular No. 18 G. G. of 1863, viz :—		
Works of public improvement ...	£	2,618,000
Civil buildings	,,	570,000
Military works, ordinary	,,	650,000
Military works, special	,,	300,000
		£4,138,000
Add grants made during year as above	,,	539,205
		£4,677,205
Deduct grants made from above for State outlay on Railways, not included in present statement. Bombay,—Purchase of land for Railways .... 160,000 Madras, Ditto... 4,436		164,436
Total as per Table A.		£4,512,769

APPENDIX II.

Explanation of difference between amount of Grant for 1864-65 as entered in preceding Budget Estimate and that entered in Table A.

	£
The estimate for 1864-65, exclusive of grants for guaranteed and aided enterprize, is entered in Table A as	4,473,363
Add for State expenditure on Railways	321,499
Add the following items included in the general estimate under the headings 'Agricultural' and 'Establishment,' but which, not being charges to be defrayed by the regular Public Works Department, have not been included in Table A :—	
Madras,—Purchase of land for Irrigation Company...........	22,212
Controlling Establishment for ditto............................	4,255
Bengal,—Purchase of land for Irrigation Company in Cuttack and Orissa.....................	30,000
Total as in general estimate...	£4,851,329

AT CARDIFF, some time since a young man was sitting on the parapet of a bridge talking to his sweetheart, who had just persuaded him to leave a public-house. When in the act of kissing and bidding her "Good night," his head suddenly fell back, and his overpoised body fell into the canal, his head striking an abutment of the bridge. The young woman roused the neighbourhood by her screams, as she ran round to the landing steps, and resolutely jumped in to rescue her betrothed, but from the shock she had sustained she was powerless to bring the body ashore. In falling the man's skull was fractured.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Corrugated Sheet Iron and Line suitable for roofing.
HEYCOCK & Co.
Bombay, 29th November 1864.

DEPOT OF GERMAN TOYS,
23, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE NESBIT LANE.

MR. J. NEUBERG has much pleasure in announcing to his constituents and the public the arrival per *Windsor Castle* of a most extensive Consignment of German, English, and French Toys, personally selected at the principal Depots in Europe, and comprising an endless variety for the amusement of Children, and the recreation of all.

MR. NEUBERG has also received—
A selection of Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Slides.
Albums for Photographs; Memo. Books; Portes Monnaies.
Embroidery for Cushions and Slippers.
Walking and Riding Sticks; Wall Shades; Europe Goglets of tasteful patterns.
Copying Books and Inks.
Also—
Solid Oakwood Harmoniums, large size.
A Paper Cutting and a Paper Rolling Machine.
Table Cloths; Table Napkins; and Towels of various dimensions.

EXPECTED DAILY.—Selected Goods in rich variety, per *Fair Leader*, *Walmer Castle*, *Salamanca*, and *Dunbar Castle*.

CHARGES MODERATE.—TERMS, CASH.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

P. S.—MR. NEUBERG undertakes the execution of Commissions for England, France, and Germany.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street.*
London, 5, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...... £135,000
Accumulated Fund.......................... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720, HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.
NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq. | HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq. | EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq. | SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq. | A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq. | LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq. | CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq. | JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq. | Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart. | DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq. | ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq. | WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. | LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses, of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums. The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies :—
Madras..........Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ....Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong......Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai.........Messrs. DENT & Co.
Mauritius ......Messrs. BLYTH & Co.
For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1864.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.
LONDON.
William Bevan, Esq. | W. Lyall, Esq.
John Elin, Esq. | John Ogle, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq. | Rowand Ronald, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq. | B. G. Tinker, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq. | Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq
. Lucas, Esq.
GLASGOW.
A. Ferguson, Esq. | Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq. | James Motton, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq. | Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.
UNDERWRITERS.
London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Ewing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.
MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.
And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices :—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly.			Civil. Monthly.			Military. Half-yearly.			Military. Monthly.	
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages. :—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	Civil. 3 yrs.	Civil. 5 yrs.	Civil. 7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	Military. 3 yrs.	Military. 5 yrs.	Military. 7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	41	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—
20 Reams of Tissue Paper.
10,000 White Quills.
11½ Dozen Boxes of Ready made Pens.
20 Do. Slates.
25 Tins of Printing Ink.
1 Case of Gun Cartridges and Caps.
Few Cases of Ladies' Boots.
One Fire Proof Treasury Chest.
One Do. Safe.
22 Dozen Foot Rules.
7 Do. Brass Padlocks.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 5th December 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms :—
500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
800 ,, ,, Longcloths.
700 ,, ,, Madapollams.
300 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
3 Cases 58 dozens assorted felt Hats.
One Cask containing Japanned Tin Ware consisting of very useful articles for Domestic use, such as Sugar Boxes, Tea Caddies, Chocolate Pots, Spittoons, Spice Boxes, Lanterns, Breadgrater, Coffee Canisters.
4 Dozen assorted Leather Dolls.
46 ,, Fancy Dolls of various kinds.
A few Hams in Canvas.
A few Pieces Bacon in Tin.
On account of the first purchaser Abdool Curim Hyderbhoy :—
77 Cases each 2 dozen Tins Fresh Salmon.
Also, on account of the first purchaser Doongursy Khatesy by order of Soonderjee Lalljee :—
138 Bags Bengal Peas.
10 Casks Glassware.
1 Case Children's Boots and Shoes.
A few 1, 2, 3 and 6 light Argand Lustres.
5 Boxes each 100 Loaded Cartridges.

SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Cotton Depot of Govind Girdhur, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Thacker Vussonjee Jewraz, by order of Gosye Ravagur Coovagur :—
201 Candies of Dhollera Cotton with selection of the growth of 1920.

SALE OF RICE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Musjid Bunder, on account and at the risk of the Shipper and by order of Messrs. Cohen & Co. :—
912 Bags Rice landed ex steamer *Tilly*.

SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Cotton Ground, Colaba, in the Depot and by order of Bapoobhoy Visram, on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. P. Cornforth & Co. and Tulluckchund Hurcumchund :—
101 Candies Dhollera Cotton with selection of the growth of 1920.

SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Cotton Ground, Colaba, in the Depot and by order of Sewram Juggeewan, on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. P. Cornforth & Co., and Tulluckchund Hurcumchund :—
51 Candies Dhollera Cotton with selection of the growth of 1920.

SALE OF CAST STEEL GIN SAWS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from JAMES T. GOOD, Esquire, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th instant, for risk and on account of Vizerungam Moodeliar Esq., of Poonah :—
1000 Cast Steel Gin Saws made to a Pattern sent to England by the above named Vizerungum Moodeliar, Esq., per the late firm of HUNT, MONNETT & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few very superior Wrought Iron Fire-proof Safes, of different sizes, with Chubb's Duplicate Keys.

A few very superior Gold Hunting Watches, by E. D. Rusden, Manchester.

A few dozens best Scotch Whiskey, Rs. 15 per dozen.

A supply of Patent Safety Fuse for blasting, as used on the Bhore and Thull Ghauts, will be sold in lots of not less than one cask of 350 Coils, at 3 as. and [illegible]
Bombay, 5th December 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street. An Invoice of Potograph Frames with Glasses, Combs of sorts, Accordians of sorts, Ornaments and Toys, Imitation Jewellery containing watch chains, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Buttons of sorts, Breast Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Cheroot cases, white Dolls of Figures in brass Frames, Carpet Bags, Carpet Slippers, and various other articles and other particulars will appear in future papers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AND SUNDRY EFFECTS BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT UPPER MAHIM.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., Sundry Articles consisting of Wearing apparel, Copper, Brass, and [illegible], an upper-roomed dwelling [illegible] Ground, and assessed by [illegible] No. 25; the Property of the late Muriabaee alias Gopicabaee, daughter of the late [illegible] doorung Juggonath Naik.

Conditions of sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 12th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, the Sundry effects of the Estate of the late Captain JOHN GRAHAM, of the Invalid Establishment, deceased, consisting of a few articles of Furniture, Plated Glass, and Crockery Ware, Books, a Double Barrelled Gun in case by Westley Richards, a single Barrelled Rifle complete in case by Lang, a Silver Watch with Gold chain and key, a small Writing case, a Medicine chest, a Opera Glass, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Wearing Apparel, Cooking Utensils, and a variety of other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
(At the Rooms of Rustomjee Pestonjee, Auctioneer, No. 25, Medow Street.)

Several very handsome first class Sociable Carriages for one Horse or a Pair, built by Davis of Long Acre expressly for Bombay, under the personal inspection of the Importer; these Carriages are Light and Roomy, of the latest and most fashionable Shapes, in a variety of rich colours, with Cushions &c., of the finest Morocco Silk, Spring Blinds, Brilliant Silver Mounted Lamps and every recent improvement, and are constructed to suit both the fair season and the Monsoon, being fitted with moveable Plate Glass, German Shutter Doors, &c. Nothing better can be had, whether in materials or Workmanship. The builder's written Warranty will accompany each Carriage. For particulars apply to
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Meadow Street, Bombay, 5th December 1864.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, [illegible] and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and so warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

ON SALE.—The undersigned have just received per Overland Mail, a large consignment of Jewellery, from their manufacturing partner in London, consisting of—
Gold Bracelets, Brooches and Earrings, set with Pearls, Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, &c. &c. &c.
Ladies' Rings, set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, Sapphires, &c.,—a large assortment.
The New Waist Buckle, for Ladies.
Gold and Silver Thimbles, &c. &c.
Gentlemen's Solid Hallmarked 18 Carat Signet Rings.
,, Diamonds, Emerald, and Ruby Rings.
,, Pins, Studs, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
,, Lockets, Albert, and Guard Chains.
,, Gold and Silver Watches.
Silver Goods, in great variety.
Electroplated Ware, best quality.
A splendid assortment of Masonic Jewellery.
Nesbit Lane, Fort. GEORGE POWIS & Co.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1865.—(*Charged 12 as. to the shilling.*)—TREACHER & Co. (Limited), have received a general assortment of the above.
No. 8 One day to a page, 8vo. cloth.
,, 8 Do. do. with lock and key.
,, 9 Half do. do.
,, 10 Three days to a page with Sunday, 8vo. cloth.
,, 11 Do. do. without do.
,, 11 B. Do. do. and Cr. side.
,, 12 Three days to a page with Sunday, 12mo. cloth.
,, 12 Enlarged do. do.
,, 13 Three days to a page without do., 12mo. cloth.
,, 15 Three days to a page without Sunday.
,, 2 Three days to a page, 4to. cloth.
,, 2 H. Do. do. do.
,, 3 Do. do. do. Folio.
Do. Russia Case.
Do. Professional Diary.

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Pinted and Published by WILLIAM CHARMAN, Managing Proprietor, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON, FREDERICK ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI, &Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.